The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOL. LIX NO.4 DECEMBER 2013

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
INDIA

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: S. Bal Shekar

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The Journal serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the Journal. A token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

The latest books on parliamentary and constitutional subjects are reviewed in the Journal by members of Parliament and scholars. Books intended for review should be sent to the Editor.

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Correspondence concerning the subscription and sales should be addressed to the Publishers or the Sales Branch, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Sansadiya Soudh, New Delhi-110 001.

Price per copy: Rs.150.00
Annual Subscription: Rs.450.00

The Journal of Parliamentary Information

VOLUME LIX NO. 4 DECEMBER 2013

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.
24, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2

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THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Monsoon Session of the Parliament was held from 5 August 2013 to 6 September 2013. One of landmark legislations taken up during the Session was the National Food Security Bill, 2013.

Providing Food Security has always been the focus of India's planning and policy in pursuance of its constitutional obligations and various international conventions, to which India has been a signatory. As the biggest ever experiment by any country for distributing highly subsidised food, the National Food Security Act, 2013, marked a paradigm shift in addressing the problem of Food Security – from the current welfare approach to a rights based approach. In order to address the issue at the household level, the Act aims to provide subsidised food grains to two-thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. The text of the Act has been included under the feature, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest.

We also carry in this issue, the other regular features, viz. Parliamentary Events and Activities, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Privilege Issues, Procedural Matters, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the State Legislatures, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices. Besides, an Index has also been provided covering the four issues brought out during 2013 for the benefit of the readers.

In our constant pursuit of making the Journal more enriching and useful, we always invite and welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary

procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and all others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

S. Bal Shekar
Editor

1

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

CPA Centennial Year 2011 Essay Competition: As part of the celebrations to mark the Centennial Year of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), the India Branch of the CPA and the Indian Parliamentary Group organized an Essay Competition on "Parliamentary Democracy: Gateway to Good Governance" in collaboration with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and State Boards for students studying in Classes IX to XII across the country. The Award Function for the Essay Competition was held on 17 July 2013. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar gave away cash awards, certificates and mementos to the winners. The function was attended, among others, by Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, Members of Parliament and other dignitaries.

Multi-Country Seminar on Parliaments and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health held in Dhaka (Bangladesh): The Multi-Country Seminar on Parliaments and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 30 and 31 July 2013. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation consisting of Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, MP (Lok Sabha); Smt. Rajani Patil, MP (Rajya Sabha); and Smt. Susmita Bauri, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the Seminar. Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

IPG Executive Committee Meeting: The Executive Committee Meeting of the Indian Parliamentary Group was held on 24 August, 2013 under the Presidentship of Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

34th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): The 34th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) was held at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam from 18 to 23 September 2013. A 2-Member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Shri Viswanathan Perumal, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the 34th General Assembly of AIPA as 'Observer'. Shri V.R. Ramesh, Joint

Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, are distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 July to 30 September 2013:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, a function was held on 6 July 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha Shri Arun Jaitley; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Dr. Mookerjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda; the Chairman of the BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, paid floral tributes to Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha and Union Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde; the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, Shri Arun

Jaitley; the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha, Smt. Sushma Swaraj; the Chairperson of United Progressive Alliance and Chairperson of National Advisory Council, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; and the Chairman of BJP Parliamentary Party, Shri L.K. Advani; Union Ministers; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, paid floral tributes to Shri Gandhi.

Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2013 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; Union Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Dr. Girija Vyas; Union Minister of Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh; Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Shri Rajeev Shukla; Members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament, paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Seychelles: A 4-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Andre Pool, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Seychelles visited India from 4 to 9 August 2013.

On 7 August 2013, the Delegation met Shri Yashwant Sinha, Chairman, Standing Committee on Finance; Shri Ananth Kumar, Chairman and other Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, Chairman, Public Accounts Committee. Later in the evening, a dinner was hosted by Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda in honour of the Delegation.

On 8 August 2013, the Delegation called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

Papua New Guinea: A 9-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by HE Mr. Theodore Zurenuoc, Speaker of the Parliament of Papua New Guinea visited India from 26 to 31 August 2013.

On 27 August 2013, the Delegation called on the Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee; met Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister

of External Affairs and Shri Ananth Kumar, Chairman and other Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs. On the same day, the Delegation called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar.

Visit of Foreign Dignitaries to Parliament House

Republic of Korea: A 6-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Jeong Kab-Yoon, Member of National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and President of Korea-India Parliamentary Friendship Group called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar on 29 July 2013. The Delegation also met Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, President of India-Korea Parliamentary Friendship Group on the same day.

Malaysia: Hon. Tan Sri Datuk Seri Panglima Pandikar Amin Mulia, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malaysia called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, on 30 July 2013.

Bhutan: A 16-Member Delegation led by H.E. (Dr.) Sonam Kinga, Hon'ble Chairperson, National Council of Bhutan called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, on 30 July 2013.

Liberia: Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, called on H.E. Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia on 11 September 2013 in New Delhi.

United Kingdom: Professor Sir Leszek Borysiewicz, Vice Chancellor, Cambridge University, United Kingdom (UK) called on the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, on 13 September 2013.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2013, a total of 9,249 visitors visited the Museum. Apart from general visitors, students from 59 schools/colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of present and former Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations also visited the Museum. Among the foreign dignitaries, delegations from Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Seychelles, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom visited the Museum. As many as 1,94,393 visitors have visited the Museum from 5 September 2006 (i.e., the date of opening of the Museum for general public) to 30 September 2013.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2013, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organized the following Courses/Programmes:

Call-on Meeting with Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha: (*i*) 52 Students from Delhi who topped the CBSE Class 12 Examination, Delhi, on 7 August 2013. (*ii*) 96 Students and Teachers of Mayo College Girls School, Ajmer, Rajasthan, on 7 August 2013. (*iii*) 18 Students of Welham Girls School, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, on 22 August 2013. (*iv*) 25 Meritorious Students and High Achievers of Delhi University and Jamia Millia Islamia, on 26 August 2013. (*v*) 37 Students of the Maharani Gayatri Devi School, Jaipur, on 29 August 2013.

Special Training Programme for Parliamentary Officials: On the initiative of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar, a special Training Programme in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures for Foreign Parliamentary Officials from Spanish-Speaking Countries was organised from 16 to 27 September 2013 in Spanish language. 10 Officials from Argentina, Dominican Republic and Peru attended the Programme.

Study Visits: During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2013, Study Visits were organized for: (*i*) 16-Member Delegation from the National Council of Bhutan, from 29 to 31 July 2013; (*ii*) Hon'ble Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malaysia and 8 Parliamentary Officials, on 2 August 2013; (*iii*) 28-Member Delegation of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Thailand, on 6 August 2013; (*iv*) 5-Member Delegation from the National Assembly of Seychelles, on 7 August 2013; (*v*) 6-Member Delegation of the Institute of Legislative Studies of the National Assembly Standing Committee of Vietnam, on 8 August 2013; (*vi*) 8 University Students from Japan, on 13 August 2013; (*vii*) 8 Students from Europe through "*Akshram*", Delhi, on 23 August 2013; (*viii*) 11-Member Delegation of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament of Mauritius, from 26 to 31 August 2013; (*ix*) 3 Security Officials from the Parliament of Sri Lanka, from 4 to 6 September 2013; and (*x*) 13 Editors/Senior Journalists from Bangladesh, on 16 September 2013.

Besides, 28 Study Visits (National) were organised in which there were 1,302 participants.

Appreciation Courses: Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes

and Procedures were organized for the following: (*i*) 49 Officers of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, from 8 to 10 July 2013; (*ii*) 91 Probationers of the Indian Information Service, from 15 to 17 July 2013; (*iii*) 36 Probationers of the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering (IRSME), from 22 to 24 July 2013; (*iv*) 26 Officers of the Confederation of Indian Industry, from 30 to 31 July 2013; (*v*) 80 Probationers of the Indian Forest Service, from 5 to 7 August 2013; (*vi*) 60 Probationers of the Indian Railway Traffic Service, from 5 to 7 August 2013; (*viii*) 25 Probationers of the Indian Railway Stores Service, from 5 to 7 August 2013; (*viii*) 8 Probationers of the Indian Defence Estate Service, from 5 to 7 August 2013; and (*ix*) 19 Probationers of the Indian Trade Service, from 26 to 29 August 2013.

Training Programmes / Courses: Training Programmes were organized for (*i*) 17 Hindi Assistants, Translators and Editors of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 1 to 5 July 2013; (*ii*) Training Programme in "Archaeological Structures: Heritage and Conservation" for 76 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 8 to 12 July 2013 ; (*iii*) Training Programme on Power Point Presentation for 26 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat from 15 to 17 July 2013; (*iv*) Training Programme for 20 Media Persons from Maharashtra from 29 to 30 July 2013; (*v*) Training Course in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for 20 newly recruited Security Assistants of Parliamentary Security Service from 16 to 19 September 2013; (*vi*) Training Course for 27 Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats from 23 to 27 September 2013; (*viii*) Training Programme for 24 Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat intending to appear in the Departmental Examination for the post of Junior Clerk from 30 September to 4 October 2013.

Orientation Programme: An Orientation Programme for 51 Journalists/ Media Persons of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly was organised at Shillong, Meghalaya, from 4 to 5 July 2013.

Management Development Programme: A Management Development Programme was organised in the BPST from 19 to 23 August 2013 for 28 Middle Level Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats.

Professional Development Programmes for Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (*i*) 2 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the 79th IFLA Conference and 29th IFLA Pre-Conference in Singapore,

from 15 to 23 August 2013. (*ii*) 10 Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Professional Development Building Programme at the Australian Parliament, from 2 to 5 September 2013.

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PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

During the period 1 July to 30 September 2013, the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha held two sittings on 27 August and 18 September 2013, respectively. The Committee of Privileges held three sittings on 2, 17 and 31 July 2013. No Meeting of Committee on Ethics was held. No reports were presented by the Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha and the Committee on Ethics. The Committee of Privileges presented one report during the period.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

The Committee of Privileges laid its Fourth Report on the Table of Lok Sabha on 6 September 2013. The Report was on the question of privilege and the notice given by Dr. (Smt.) Prabha Kishor Taviad, member of Parliament for alleged assault on her on 1 May 2012 by Police authorities of District Dahod, Gujarat.

The Committee in its report expressed severe displeasure over the conduct of Police personnel led by Shri S.P. Sarang, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dahod and recommended that appropriate action in this regard may be taken by the State Government against Shri S.P. Sarang. The Committee further deprecated the act of the police authorities in using excessive and avoidable force against the member.

The Committee further observed that keeping in view the unconditional and unqualified apology tendered by Smt. Nipuna Torawane, Superintendent of Police, Dahod, in the matter, no recommendations were made against her.

In view of the above, the Committee felt that no further action needed to be taken in the matter and may be treated as closed.

3

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

I

Observation from the Chair regarding deprecation of conduct of members which is derogatory to the dignity of the House: On 12 August 2013, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda made the following observation:—

> "The conduct of several members in the House today in showing banners and placards in the well of the House, shouting slogans and one member dressed up dramatically and attempting to play the flute in the well of the House was highly derogatory to the dignity of the House. I deprecate the conduct of the members in strongest possible terms and hope that there shall not be a recourse to such behaviour."

II

Observation from the Chair regarding identical amendments to be tabled by the members: On 29 August 2013, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar made the following observation:—

> "Honourable members, the discussion on the motion for consideration of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 is over. The House will now take up for voting the motion for consideration, the clause-by-clause consideration and the motion for passing of the Bill.
>
> Honourable members would appreciate that the Bill is an important piece of legislation and a number of amendments are to be moved by the Government as well as by private members to the clauses of this Bill. I anticipate that on certain clauses or amendments to clauses, there may be a demand for voting by division. Honourable members are aware that before division takes place, the Secretary-General informs the members about the procedure of operating the Automatic Vote Recording Machine, which the members are requested to listen to carefully.

> I would also like to inform the House that several identical amendments to various clauses of the Bill have been tabled by the honourable members. As per practice, moving of identical amendments is not in order. Therefore, in cases where identical amendments are tabled by members, the practice is to call the member who has tabled his notice of amendment first in point of time to move this amendment. If the member is not present in the House or does not move his amendment, then the name of the second member or the third member and so on who may be present and wants to move his amendment is called. Therefore, when the relevant clauses are taken up, I will call the names of honourable members accordingly."

III

Observation from the Chair regarding suspension of members from the service of the House: On 2 September 2013, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Kariya Munda made the following observation:—

> "Honourable Speaker by invoking the Rule 374A named you earlier this morning and by the provisions of the Rule you were automatically suspended from the service of the House for five days starting from today. As such you cannot enter the Chamber of the House and shout slogans. I once again request you to withdraw from the House forthwith and allow smooth conduct of the House."

Instances when the Chair allowed members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 26 August, 2013, during discussion on motion for consideration of Food Security Bill, 2013, the Chair permitted 79 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 29 August 2013, during discussion on motion for consideration of the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, the Chair permitted 41 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 4 September 2013, during discussion under Rule 193 on Statement made by the Minister of Defence on 6 August 2013 regarding Government of India's response and measures taken for relief and reconstruction in the wake of natural disaster in Uttarakhand, the Chair permitted 5 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 6 September 2013, during discussion on motion for consideration of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street

Vending) Bill, 2012, the Chair permitted 22 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

During discussion on motion for consideration of the Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013, the Chair permitted 10 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On the same day, during discussion on motion for consideration of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012, the Chair permitted 11 members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House.

4

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Parliament Session: The Fourteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 5 August 2013. The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were adjourned on 6 and 7 September 2013, respectively. The President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 10 September 2013.

Rajya Sabha Elections: On 27 June 2013, elections to 6 Rajya Sabha seats from Tamil Nadu were held. The winners were: Dr. V. Maitreyan, Shri K.R. Arjunan, Dr. R. Lakshmanan and Shri T. Rathinavel, all from the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam (AIADMK); Smt. Kanimozhi of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam (DMK); and Shri D. Raja of the Communist Party of India (CPI).

The term of all the above members commenced on 25 July 2013. While Smt. Kanimozhi took oath/affirmation on 5 August 2013, all the other elected members took oath/affirmation on 26 July 2013.

On 22 August 2013, Shri B.K. Hariprasad of the Indian National Congress (INC) was declared elected from Karnataka. Shri Hariprasad's term commenced on 22 August 2013 and he took oath/affirmation on 26 August 2013.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Member: On 22 August 2013, Shri Nandamuri Harikrishna, INC member from Karnataka resigned from the Rajya Sabha.

Death of Rajya Sabha Member: On 22 September 2013, Shri Mohan Singh, Samajwadi Party (SP) Rajya Sabha member from Uttar Pradesh passed away.

Lok Sabha Bye-election Results: On 24 August 2013, Ms. Ramya Divya Spandana and Shri D.K. Suresh, both of the INC were declared elected from Mandya and Bangalore Rural Lok Sabha Constituencies (Karnataka), respectively, bye-elections to which were held on 21 August 2013.

Disqualification of Lok Sabha Members: Consequent upon their conviction by the Special Bureau of Investigation Court, Ranchi in R.C. Case No. 20(A)/1996, Shri Lalu Prasad, Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) member from Saran and Shri Jagdish Sharma, Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)] representing Jahanabad Lok Sabha Constituencies (both in Bihar), respectively, were disqualified from the membership of Lok Sabha from the date of their conviction *i.e.* 30 September 2013 in terms of the provisions of Article 102(1)(e) of the Constitution of India read with Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Resignation of Lok Sabha Member: On 21 September 2013, Shri Chongshen Mongkosungkum Chang, Nagaland People's Front (NPF) Lok Sabha member from Nagaland Lok Sabha Constituency resigned.

Death of Lok Sabha Member: On 14 August 2013, Shri Dilip Singh Judeo, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) member from Bilaspur Lok Sabha Constituency (Chhattisgarh) passed away.

Suspension of Rajya Sabha Member: On 28 September 2013, the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) suspended its Rajya Sabha member, Shri Kunal Ghosh for anti-party activities.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Resignation of MLA: On 10 August 2013, Smt. Y.S. Vijayamma, YSR Congress Party's MLA resigned from the State Legislative Assembly.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

New Lt. Governor: On 1 July 2013, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Lt. General (Retd.) A.K. Singh, as the Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. He was sworn in on 7 July 2013.

BIHAR

Suspension of BJP MLA: On 21 July 2013, the BJP suspended Shri Amarnath Gami, party MLA, for anti-party activities.

Suspension of RJD MLC: On 14 August 2013, the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) suspended Shri Nawal Kishore Yadav, party MLC for anti-party activities.

Suspension of JD(U) MLA: On 28 September 2013, the Janata Dal (United) suspended its party MLA, Shri Chhedi Paswan for anti-party activities.

DELHI

New Lt. Governor: On 1 July 2013, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Najeeb Jung, as the Lt. Governor of National Capital Territory of Delhi. He was sworn in on 9 July 2013.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Resignation of Minister: On 12 August 2013, the Minister of State for Home, Shri Sajjad Ahmad Kichloo resigned from the Council of Ministers.

JHARKHAND

JMM Stakes Claim: On 8 July 2013, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) legislature party leader Shri Hemant Soren called on Governor, Shri Syed Ahmed and staked claim to form a new Government in the State, with the support of 43 MLAs in the 82-member State Legislative Assembly.

New Chief Minister: On 13 July 2013, Shri Hemant Soren took oath as the new Chief Minister of Jharkhand. Along with him, Shri Rajendra Prasad Singh and Smt. Annapurna Devi also took oath of office.

Earlier, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee signed the Proclamation under clause (2) of the article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued on 18 January 2013, in relation to the State of Jharkhand.

Vote of Confidence: On 18 July 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Hemant Soren won vote of confidence with 43 votes in favour and 37 against in the 82-seat State Legislative Assembly.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 4 August 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Hemant Soren expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting six new Ministers.

On 24 August 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Hemant Soren further expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting three new Ministers.

The list of Council of Ministers with their portfolios is as follows*: Shri Hemant Soren, Chief Minister, *Cabinet Co-ordination, Personnel, Administrative Reforms* and *Raj Bhasha, Home (Including Jail), Cabinet (Vigilance), Cabinet (Election), Law, Information* and *Public Relations, Planning* and *Development, Road Construction* and all departments which have not been assigned to others; Shri Rajendra Prasad Singh, *Finance (Institutional Finance* and *National Savings), Commercial Tax, Energy, Health, Medical Education* and *Family Welfare, Parliamentary Affairs;* Smt. Annapurna Devi, *Water Resources, Social Welfare, Women* and *Child Development, Registration;* Sarvashri Champai Soren, *Welfare, Transport, Industry;* Saimon Marandi, *Food, Public Distribution* and *Consumer Affair, Rural Work, N.R.E.P;* Haji Hussain Ansari, *Building Construction, Minority Welfare, Co-operative;* Suresh Paswan, *Tourism, Urban Development;* Smt. Geetashree Oraon, *Human Resource Development, Art, Culture, Sports* and *Youth Affairs;* Sarvashri Jai Prakash Bhai Patel, *Drinking Water* and *Sanitation, Excise;* Chandra Sekhar Dubey, *Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Labour, Employment* and *Training;* Mannan Mallick, *Animal Husbandry* and *Fisheries, Disaster Management;* and Yogendra Sav, *Agriculture* and *Sugarcane Development, Housing.*

MADHYA PRADESH

Resignation of Minister: On 5 July 2013, the Minister for Finance, Shri Raghavji resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Independent MLA Joins BJP: On 11 August 2013, Shri Manavendra Singh, an Independent MLA from Maharajpur in Chhatarpur district, joined the ruling BJP.

MAHARASHTRA

Resignation of BJP MLC: On 2 July 2013, Shri Dhananjay Munde, BJP MLC resigned his seat in the State Legislative Council and joined the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

MANIPUR

Acting Governor: On 23 July 2013, the Governor, Shri Gurubachan Jagat, completed his term. The Governor of Nagaland, Dr. Ashwani Kumar was given additional charge as the Governor of Manipur.

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* As on 7 November 2013

MEGHALAYA

New Governor: On 1 July 2013, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Dr. K.K. Paul, as the Governor of Meghalaya. He was sworn in on 8 July 2013.

NAGALAND

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 16 July 2013, Shri Levi Rengma was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

PUDUCHERRY

New Lt. Governor: On 1 July 2013, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Virendra Kataria, as the Lt. Governor of Puducherry. He was sworn in on 10 July 2013.

RAJASTHAN

Resignation of Minister: On 19 September 2013, the Minister of State for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Babulal Nagar resigned from the Council of Ministers.

SIKKIM

New Governor: On 1 July 2013, the President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee appointed Shri Shriniwas Dadasaheb Patil, as the Governor of Sikkim. He was sworn in on 21 July 2013

UTTAR PRADESH

Expansion of Cabinet: On 18 July 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting three Cabinet Ministers and one Minister with Independent Charge. The Cabinet Ministers are: Sarvashri Narad Rai, Kailash and Ram Moorti Verma. Shri Gayatri Prasad Prajapati took oath as the Minister of State with Independent Charge.

Suspension of Three SP MLAs from Party: On 28 August 2013, the Chief Minister, Shri Akhilesh Yadav suspended three party MLAs—Sarvashri Mahendra Kumar Singh, *alias* Jheen Babu, from Sevta Assembly seat (Sitapur); Ram Lal Akela from Bachhrawan in the Rae Bareli district; and Radhey Shyam Jaiswal from Sitapur Sadar; for gross indiscipline.

EVENTS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 150-seat House of

Representatives were held on 7 September 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Liberal Party of Australia: 58; Australian Labour Party Coalition: 55; Liberal National Party: 22; National Party of Australia: 9; Country Liberal Party: 1; Australian Greens: 1; Palmer United Party:1; Katter's Australian Party: 1; and Independents: 2.

New Prime Minister: On 18 September 2013, Mr. Tony Abbott was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

CAMBODIA

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 123–seat National Assembly were held on 28 July 2013. The Cambodian People's Party secured 68 seats and the Opposition Cambodian National Rescue Party won all the remaining 55 seats.

Hun Sen Re-appointed Prime Minister: On 24 September 2013, the Parliament approved a new five-year term for the Prime Minister, Mr. Hun Sen.

EGYPT

President Removed: On 3 July 2013, Armed Forces Commander in Chief, Mr. Abdel-Fattah al-Sissi announced that Mr. Mohamed Morsy had been ousted as the country's President. The Head of the country's Supreme Constitutional Court, Mr. Adly Mansour was sworn in as the acting President.

On 6 July 2013, interim President, Mr. Adly Mansour appointed Mr. Hazem el-Beblawi as the Prime Minister and Mr. Mohamed elbaradei as the Deputy President with responsibility for foreign affairs.

GERMANY

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 631-seat *Bundestag* were held on 22 September 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Christian Democratic Union: 255; Social Democratic Party: 193; The Left: 64; Alliance '90/The Greens: 63; and Christian Social Union of Bavaria: 56.

KUWAIT

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 50-seat National Assembly were held on 27 July 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Sunni Independents: 30; Liberals: 9; Shias: 8; and Sunni Islamists: 3.

MALI

New President: Elections to the office of President were held on 28 July 2013, with a second round run-off held on 11 August 2013. Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was declared elected as the new President.

NORWAY

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 169-seat *Storting* (Parliament) were held on 9 September 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Labour Party: 55; Conservative Party: 48; Progress Party: 29; Christian Democratic Party: 10; Centre Party: 10; Liberal Party: 9; Socialist Left Party: 7; and Green Party: 1.

PAKISTAN

New President: On 30 July 2013, members from both Houses of the National Parliament and four Provincial Assemblies elected Mr. Mamnoon Hussain as the new President. He was sworn in as the President on 9 September 2013.

ZIMBABWE

President Re-elected: On 31 July 2013, the incumbent President, Mr. Robert Mugabe was re-elected as the President for another five-year term. He was sworn in on 22 August 2013.

Legislative Elections: The elections to the 270-seat House of Assembly were also held on 31 July 2013. The party position following the elections is as follows: Zimbabwe African National Union–Patriotic Front: 197; Movement for Democratic Change–Tsvangirai: 70; Movement for Democratic Change–Ncube: 2; and Independents: 1.

5

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

The National Food Security Act, 2013: Article 47 of the Constitution, *inter alia,* provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which India is a signatory, also cast responsibilities on all State parties to recognise the right of everyone to adequate food. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is one of the goals under the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations.

In pursuance of the constitutional and the international conventions obligations, providing food security had been focus of the Government's planning and policy. Food security means availability of sufficient foodgrains to meet the domestic demand as well as access, at the individual level, to adequate quantities of food at affordable prices. Attainment of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production at the national level had been one of the major achievements of the country. In order to address the issue of food security at the household level, the Government was implementing the Targeted Public Distribution System under which subsidised foodgrains were provided to the Below Poverty Line, including *Antyodaya Anna Yojana,* and Above Poverty Line households. While the Below Poverty Line households under the Targeted Public Distribution System received thirty-five kilograms foodgrains per family per month, the allocation to Above Poverty Line households depended upon availability of foodgrains in the Central pool. Allocations for other food based welfare schemes for women and children, natural disasters, *etc.,* were also made at subsidised rates.

Ensuring food security of the people, however, continued to be a challenge. The nutritional status of the population, and especially of women and children, also needed to be improved to enhance the quality of human resource of the country. The National Food Security Act, 2013 marked a paradigm shift in addressing the problem of food security—from the welfare approach to a right based approach. Besides expanding coverage of the Targeted Public Distribution System, the Act conferred legal rights on eligible beneficiaries to receive entitled quantities of foodgrains at highly subsidised prices. It also conferred legal rights on women and children to receive meal free of charge.

The National Food Security Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 December 2011. Subsequently, the said Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination and Report. The Standing Committee presented its Report to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 17 January 2013. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were examined on priority; and accordingly the

Government gave notice in the Lok Sabha in the Budget Session for consideration and passing of the said Bill along with official amendments. However, Parliament was adjourned *sine die* on 8 May 2013 and thereafter both the Houses were prorogued.

In view of the time that had already lapsed in passing of the National Food Security Bill, 2011 since its announcement by the then President of India in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4 June 2009, and further delay in getting it passed through Parliament, the Government was of the considered view that it would not be appropriate to further delay the reaching of the proposed benefits of the Bill to the people of the country.

As both the Houses of Parliament were not in Session and immediate action was required to be taken to ensure that the benefits of the proposed legislation reached the people at the earliest, the President promulgated the National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 on 5 July 2013. Subsequently, the Ordinance was replaced by a introduction of National Food Security Bill, 2013, on 7 August 2013 in the Lok Sabha to:

(*a*) provide for food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity;

(*b*) entitle every person belonging to priority households, to receive every month from the State Government, under the Targeted Public Distribution System, five kilograms of foodgrains per person per month, at subsidised prices specified in Schedule I to the proposed legislation. The households covered under *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* were entitled to receive thirty-five kilograms of foodgrains per household per month at the prices specified in Schedule I. The said entitlements at subsidised prices shall extend up to seventy-five per cent of the rural population and up to fifty per cent of the urban population;

(*c*) entitle every pregnant woman and lactating mother to meal, free of charge, during pregnancy and six months after child birth, through the local *anganwadi,* so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II; and to provide to such women maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand in such installments as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(*d*) entitle every child up to the age of fourteen years—(*i*) age appropriate meal, free of charge, through the local *anganwadi* so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II in the case of children in the age group of six months to six years; and (*ii*) one mid day meal, free of charge, everyday, except on school holidays, in all schools run by local bodies, Government and Government aided schools, to children up to class VIII or within the age group of six to fourteen years, whichever is applicable, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II;

(*e*) require the State Government to identify and provide meals through the local *anganwadi,* free of charge, to children who suffer from malnutrition, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II; and implement schemes covering entitlements of women

and children in accordance with the guidelines, including cost sharing, between the Central Government and the State Governments in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(*f*) entitle the eligible persons under Chapter II of the legislation, to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, in case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals, within the time and manner prescribed by the Central Government;

(*g*) provide subsidised foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System to specified percentage of rural and urban population, at the all India level and empower the Central Government to determine the State-wise percentage coverage;

(*h*) enable the State Government to prescribe guidelines for identification of priority households, for the purposes of their entitlement under the proposed legislation and identify such households and the households to be covered under the *Antyodaya Anna Yojana,* in accordance with guidelines applicable to the scheme;

(*i*) progressively undertake necessary reforms by the Central and State Governments in the Targeted Public Distribution System in consonance with the role envisaged for them in the proposed legislation;

(j) treat the eldest woman who is not less than eighteen years of age, in every eligible household, to be head of the household for the purpose of issue of ration cards;

(*k*) impose obligation upon the State Governments to put in place an internal grievance redressal mechanism which may include call centres, help lines, designation of nodal officers, or such other mechanism as may be prescribed by the respective Governments; and for expeditious and effective redressal of grievances of the aggrieved persons in matters relating to distribution of entitled foodgrains or meals under Chapter II of the legislation, a District Grievance Redressal Officer, with requisite staff, to be appointed by the State Government for each District, to enforce these entitlements and investigate and redress grievances;

(*l*) make provision for State Food Commission to be constituted by every State Government for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of the proposed legislation;

(*m*) impose obligation upon the Central Government to ensure regular supply of foodgrains for persons belonging to eligible households and allocate the required quantity of foodgrains to the State Governments under the Targeted Public Distribution System from the central pool as per the entitlements and at prices specified in Schedule I to the proposed legislation;

(*n*) make provision for implementation and monitoring by the State Government of the schemes of various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government in accordance with guidelines issued by the Central Government for each scheme, and their own schemes,

for ensuring food security to the targeted beneficiaries in their State; and make the local authorities responsible, for the proper implementation of the proposed legislation in their respective areas;

(*o*) conduct or cause to be conducted by every local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorised by the State Government, periodic social audits on the functioning of fair price shops, Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, and cause to publicise its findings and take necessary action, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government;

(*p*) impose penalty upon any public servant or authority found guilty, by the State Commission at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal, of failing to provide the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer, without reasonable cause, or wilfully ignoring such recommendation, not exceeding five thousand rupees after giving an opportunity of being heard.

The National Food Security Bill, 2013 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 26 August and 2 September 2013, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 10 September 2013.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2013: Clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution defines, "Scheduled Tribes as under: "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution".

Article 342 of the Constitution provides as under:—

"Scheduled Tribes (1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification".

In view of the above constitutional provisions, the first list of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala was notified *vide* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order, 1956. It was further amended/modified through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976, the 'Marati' community was excluded from the list of Scheduled Tribes of Kerala *vide* the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

The communities of "Abujh Maria" and "Hill Korwa" identified as Particularly

Vulnerable Tribal Groups had not been enlisted in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Chhattisgarh.

To fulfill the long standing demand for re-inclusion of 'Marati' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Kerala, it was proposed on the recommendation of the State of Kerala to amend Part VII, of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 relating to Kerala and insert a new entry at Sl. No. 28 as—'Marati' (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District).

To fulfil the long standing demand for granting Scheduled Tribes status to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups namely "Abujh Maria" and "Hill Korwa" in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Chhattisgarh, it was proposed on the recommendation of the State of Chhattisgarh to amend the entry at Sl. No. 16 and 27 occurring under Part XX of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, relating to Chhattisgarh and insert a new entry "Abujh Maria" after Asur at Sl. No. 16 and a new entry at Sl. No. 27 of "Hill Korwa" after Korwa.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 24 August and 6 September 2013, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 18 September 2013. [The Bill was introduced as the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012. The Short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013 by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1].

The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 2013: Sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 102 of the Constitution provides that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament, if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder. In pursuance of this provision, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 was enacted to exempt certain offices, holding of which would otherwise subject the holder of such office to disqualification.

Section 3 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, as amended from time to time, lists certain offices of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, which did not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, a member of Parliament. Sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*ba*) of section 3 of the said Act, exempted the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from incurring disqualification.

The National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into two independent Commissions *i.e.,* (*i*) the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes; and (*ii*) the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes by the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003. By the said Constitution amendment Act, article 338 of the Constitution was amended and a new article, namely, article 338A was inserted in the Constitution. With the bifurcation of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, consequential amendments were required in sub clause

(*ii*) of clause (ba) of section 3 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, so as to exclude the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Chairperson of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes from incurring any disqualification for being chosen as or for being, a member of Parliament. The Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, came into force from 19 February 2004 and therefore, it was proposed to give effect to the amendment in the Bill with effect from the same date.

The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 22 August and 6 September 2013, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 20 September 2013.

The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2013: The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the conduct of elections of the Houses of Parliament and the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court by its order dated 10 July 2013, in the case of Chief Election Commissioner *vs.* Jan Chaukidar and others, had upheld an order of the High Court of Patna declaring that a person who had no right to vote by virtue of sub-section (5) of section 62 of the said Act, was not an elector and was, therefore, not qualified to contest the election to either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of a State.

The Government had examined the said order of the Supreme Court and filed a petition for review of the said order in consultation with the Attorney-General for India. Further, the Government was of the view that without waiting for the outcome of the said review petition, there was a need for suitably addressing the situation arising out of the said order of the Supreme Court. Therefore, it was proposed to amend the said Act.

The amendments proposed in the Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, *inter alia,* were as under:—

(a) to amend the definition of the term "disqualified" in clause (b) of section 7 so as to expressly provide that a member of Parliament or the Legislature of a State shall be disqualified for being chosen as or for being such member only if he was so disqualified under the provisions of Chapter III of Part II of the said Act and on no other ground;

(b) to insert a proviso to sub-section (5) of section 62 so as to expressly provide that by reason of the prohibition to vote under the said sub-section, a person whose name had been entered in the electoral roll shall not cease to be an elector.

The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 22 August and 6 September 2013, respectively. The President of India assented to it on 20 September 2013.

THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013

An Act to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the National Food Security Act, 2013.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of India.

(*3*) Save as otherwise provided, it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 5th day of July, 2013.

2. *Definitions*. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*1*) "*anganwadi*" means a child care and development centre set up under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of the Central Government to render services covered under section 4, clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 and section 6;

(*2*) "central pool" means the stock of foodgrains which is,—

(*i*) procured by the Central Government and the State Governments through minimum support price operations;

(*ii*) maintained for allocations under the Targeted Public Distribution System, other welfare schemes, including calamity relief and such other schemes;

(*iii*) kept as reserves for schemes referred to in sub-clause (*ii*);

(*3*) "eligible households" means households covered under the priority households and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 3;

(*4*) "fair price shop" means a shop which has been licensed to distribute essential commodities by an order issued under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, to the ration card holders under the Targeted Public Distribution System;

(*5*) "foodgrains" means rice, wheat or coarse grains or any combination thereof conforming to such quality norms as may be determined, by order, by the Central Government from time to time;

(*6*) "food security" means the supply of the entitled quantity of foodgrains and meal specified under Chapter II;

(*7*) "food security allowance" means the amount of money to be paid by the concerned State Government to the entitled persons under section 8;

(*8*) "local authority" includes Panchayat, municipality, district board, cantonment board, town planning authority and in the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura where Panchayats do not exist, the village council or committee or any other body, by whatever name called, which is authorised under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for self-governance or any other authority or body vested with the control and management of civic services, within a specified local area;

(*9*) "meal" means hot cooked or pre-cooked and heated before its service meal or take home ration, as may be prescribed by the Central Government;

(*10*) "minimum support price" means the assured price announced by the Central Government at which foodgrains are procured from farmers by the Central Government and the State Governments and their agencies, for the central pool;

(*11*) "notification" means a notification issued under this Act and published in the Official Gazette;

(*12*) "other welfare schemes" means such Government schemes, in addition to the Targeted Public Distribution System, under which foodgrains or meals are supplied as part of the schemes;

(*13*) "person with disability" means a person defined as such in clause (*t*) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(*14*) "priority households" means households identified as such under section 10;

(*15*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*16*) "ration card" means a document issued under an order or authority of the State Government for the purchase of essential commodities from the fair price shops under the Targeted Public Distribution System;

(*17*) "rural area" means any area in a State except those areas

covered by any urban local body or a cantonment board established or constituted under any law for the time being in force;

(*18*) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;

(*19*) "senior citizen" means a person defined as such under clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007;

(*20*) "social audit" means the process in which people collectively monitor and evaluate the planning and implementation of a programme or scheme;

(*21*) "State Commission" means the State Food Commission constituted under section 16;

(*22*) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the Administrator thereof appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;

(*23*) "Targeted Public Distribution System" means the system for distribution of essential commodities to the ration card holders through fair price shops;

(*24*) "Vigilance Committee" means a committee constituted under section 29 to supervise the implementation of all schemes under this Act;

(*25*) the words and expressions not defined here but defined in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, or any other relevant Act shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in those Acts.

CHAPTER II

PROVISIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

3. *Right to receive foodgrains at subsidised prices by persons belonging to eligible households under Targeted Public Distribution System.* (*1*) Every person belonging to priority households, identified under sub-section (*1*) of section 10, shall be entitled to receive five kilograms of foodgrains per person per month at subsidised prices specified in Schedule I from the State Government under the Targeted Public Distribution System:

Provided that the households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana shall, to such extent as may be specified by the Central Government for each State in the said scheme, be entitled to thirty-five kilograms of foodgrains per household per month at the prices specified in Schedule I:

Provided further that if annual allocation of foodgrains to any State under the Act is less than the average annual offtake of foodgrains for last three years under normal Targeted Public Distribution System, the same shall be protected at prices as may be determined by the Central Government and the State shall be allocated foodgrains as specified in Schedule IV.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" means, the scheme by the said name launched by the Central Government on the 25th day of December, 2000; and as modified from time to time.

(*2*) The entitlements of the persons belonging to the eligible households referred to in sub-section (*1*) at subsidised prices shall extend up to seventy-five per cent of the rural population and up to fifty per cent. of the urban population.

(*3*) Subject to sub-section (*1*), the State Government may provide to the persons belonging to eligible households, wheat flour in lieu of the entitled quantity of foodgrains in accordance with such guidelines as may be specified by the Central Government.

4. *Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers*. Subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every pregnant woman and lactating mother shall be entitled to—

(*a*) meal, free of charge, during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, through the local *anganwadi*, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II; and

(*b*) maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such installments as may be prescribed by the Central Government:

Provided that all pregnant women and lactating mothers in regular employment with the Central Government or State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force shall not be entitled to benefits specified in clause (*b*).

5. *Nutritional support to children*. (*1*) Subject to the provisions contained in clause (*b*), every child up to the age of fourteen years shall have the following entitlements for his nutritional needs, namely:—

(*a*) in the case of children in the age group of six months to six years, age appropriate meal, free of charge, through the local *anganwadi* so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II:

Provided that for children below the age of six months, exclusive breast feeding shall be promoted;

(*b*) in the case of children, up to class VIII or within the age group of six to fourteen years, whichever is applicable, one mid-day meal, free of charge, everyday, except on school holidays, in all schools run by local bodies, Government and Government aided schools, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II.

(*2*) Every school, referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), and *anganwadi* shall have facilities for cooking meals, drinking water and sanitation:

Provided that in urban areas facilities of centralised kitchens for cooking meals may be used, wherever required, as per the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

6. *Prevention and management of child malnutrition*. The State Government shall, through the local *anganwadi*, identify and provide meals, free of charge, to children who suffer from malnutrition, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II.

7. *Implementation of schemes for realisation of entitlements.* The State Governments shall implement schemes covering entitlements under sections 4, 5 and section 6 in accordance with the guidelines, including cost sharing, between the Central Government and the State Governments in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

CHAPTER III

Food Security Allowance

8. *Right to receive food security allowance in certain cases.* In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons under Chapter II, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

CHAPTER IV

Identification of Eligible Households

9. *Coverage of population under Targeted Public Distribution System.* The percentage coverage under the Targeted Public Distribution System in rural and urban areas for each State shall, subject to sub-section (*2*) of section 3, be determined by the Central Government and the

total number of persons to be covered in such rural and urban areas of the State shall be calculated on the basis of the population estimates as per the census of which the relevant figures have been published.

10. *State Government to prepare guidelines and to identify priority households.* (*1*) The State Government shall, within the number of persons determined under section 9 for the rural and urban areas, identify—

(*a*) the households to be covered under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana to the extent specified under sub-section (*1*) of section 3, in accordance with the guidelines applicable to the said scheme;

(*b*) the remaining households as priority households to be covered under the Targeted Public Distribution System, in accordance with such guidelines as the State Government may specify:

Provided that the State Government may, as soon as possible, but within such period not exceeding three hundred and sixty-five days, after the commencement of the Act, identify the eligible households in accordance with the guidelines framed under this sub-section:

Provided further that the State Government shall continue to receive the allocation of foodgrains from the Central Government under the existing Targeted Public Distribution System, till the identification of such households is complete.

(*2*) The State Government shall update the list of eligible households, within the number of persons determined under section 9 for the rural and urban areas, in accordance with the guidelines framed under sub-section (*1*).

11. *Publication and display of list of eligible households.* The State Government shall place the list of the identified eligible households in the public domain and display it prominently.

CHAPTER V

Reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System

12. *Reforms in Targeted Public Distribution System.* (*1*) The Central and State Governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake necessary reforms in the Targeted Public Distribution System in consonance with the role envisaged for them in this Act.

(*2*) The reforms shall, *inter alia*, include—

(*a*) doorstep delivery of foodgrains to the Targeted Public Distribution System outlets;

(*b*) application of information and communication technology tools including end-to-end computerisation in order to ensure transparent recording of transactions at all levels, and to prevent diversion;

(*c*) leveraging "aadhaar" for unique identification, with biometric information of entitled beneficiaries for proper targeting of benefits under this Act;

(*d*) full transparency of records;

(*e*) preference to public institutions or public bodies such as Panchayats, self-help groups, co-operatives, in licensing of fair price shops and management of fair price shops by women or their collectives;

(*f*) diversification of commodities distributed under the Public Distribution System over a period of time;

(*g*) support to local public distribution models and grains banks;

(*h*) introducing schemes, such as, cash transfer, food coupons, or other schemes, to the targeted beneficiaries in order to ensure their foodgrain entitlements specified in Chapter II, in such area and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

CHAPTER VI

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

13. *Women of eighteen years of age or above to be head of household for purpose of issue of ration cards.* (*1*) The eldest woman who is not less than eighteen years of age, in every eligible household, shall be head of the household for the purpose of issue of ration cards.

(*2*) Where a household at any time does not have a woman or a woman of eighteen years of age or above, but has a female member below the age of eighteen years, then, the eldest male member of the household shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issue of ration card and the female member, on attaining the age of eighteen years, shall become the head of the household for such ration cards in place of such male member.

CHAPTER VII

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

14. *Internal grievance redressal mechanism.* Every State Government

shall put in place an internal grievance redressal mechanism which may include call centres, help lines, designation of nodal officers, or such other mechanism as may be prescribed.

15. *District Grievance Redressal Officer.* (*1*) The State Government shall appoint or designate, for each district, an officer to be the District Grievance Redressal Officer for expeditious and effective redressal of grievances of the aggrieved persons in matters relating to distribution of entitled foodgrains or meals under Chapter II, and to enforce the entitlements under this Act.

(*2*) The qualifications for appointment as District Grievance Redressal Officer and its powers shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*3*) The method and terms and conditions of appointment of the District Grievance Redressal Officer shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*4*) The State Government shall provide for the salary and allowances of the District Grievance Redressal Officer and other staff and such other expenditure as may be considered necessary for their proper functioning.

(*5*) The officer referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall hear complaints regarding non-distribution of entitled foodgrains or meals, and matters relating thereto, and take necessary action for their redressal in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*6*) Any complainant or the officer or authority against whom any order has been passed by officer referred to in sub-section (*1*), who is not satisfied with the redressal of grievance may file an appeal against such order before the State Commission.

(*7*) Every appeal under sub-section (*6*) shall be filed in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed by the State Government.

16. *State Food Commission.* (*1*) Every State Government shall, by notification, constitute a State Food Commission for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of this Act.

(*2*) The State Commission shall consist of—

(*a*) a Chairperson;

(*b*) five other Members; and

(*c*) a Member-Secretary, who shall be an officer of the State Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary to that Government:

Provided that there shall be at least two women, whether Chairperson, Member or Member-Secretary:

Provided further that there shall be one person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and one person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, whether Chairperson, Member or Member-Secretary.

(*3*) The Chairperson and other Members shall be appointed from amongst persons—

(*a*) who are or have been member of the All India Services or any other civil services of the Union or State or holding a civil post under the Union or State having knowledge and experience in matters relating to food security, policy making and administration in the field of agriculture, civil supplies, nutrition, health or any allied field; or

(*b*) of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in agriculture, law, human rights, social service, management, nutrition, health, food policy or public administration; or

(*c*) who have a proven record of work relating to the improvement of the food and nutrition rights of the poor.

(*4*) The Chairperson and every other Member shall hold office for a term not exceeding five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that no person shall hold office as the Chairperson or other Member after he has attained the age of sixty-five years.

(*5*) The method of appointment and other terms and conditions subject to which the Chairperson, other Members and Member-Secretary of the State Commission may be appointed, and time, place and procedure of meetings of the State Commission (including the quorum at such meetings) and its powers, shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*6*) The State Commission shall undertake the following functions, namely:—

(*a*) monitor and evaluate the implementation of this Act, in relation to the State;

(*b*) either *suo motu* or on receipt of complaint inquire into violations of entitlements provided under Chapter II;

(*c*) give advice to the State Government on effective implementation of this Act;

(*d*) give advice to the State Government, their agencies, autonomous bodies as well as non-governmental organisations involved in delivery of relevant services, for the effective implementation of food and nutrition related schemes, to enable individuals to fully access their entitlements specified in this Act;

(*e*) hear appeals against orders of the District Grievance Redressal Officer;

(*f*) prepare annual reports which shall be laid before the State Legislature by the State Government.

(*7*) The State Government shall make available to the State Commission, such administrative and technical staff, as it may consider necessary for proper functioning of the State Commission.

(*8*) The method of appointment of the staff under sub-section (*7*), their salaries, allowances and conditions of service shall be such, as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*9*) The State Government may remove from office the Chairperson or any Member who—

(*a*) is, or at any time has been, adjudged as an insolvent; or

(*b*) has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a member; or

(*c*) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(*d*) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member; or

(*e*) has so abused his position as to render his continuation in office detrimental to the public interest.

(*10*) No such Chairperson or Member shall be removed under clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of sub-section (*9*) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

17. *Salary and allowances of Chairperson, Member, Member-Secretary and other staff of State Commission.* The State Government shall provide for salary and allowances of Chairperson, other Members, Member-Secretary, support staff, and other administrative expenses required for proper functioning of the State Commission.

18. *Designation of any Commission or body to function as State Commission.* The State Government may, if considers it necessary, by notification, designate any statutory commission or a body to exercise

the powers and perform the functions of the State Commission referred to in section 16.

19. *Joint State Food Commission.* Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 16, two or more States may have a Joint State Food Commission for the purposes of this Act with the approval of the Central Government.

20. *Powers relating to inquiries.* (*1*) The State Commission shall, while inquiring into any matter referred to in clauses (*b*) and (*e*) of sub-section (*6*) of section 16, have all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and, in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(*b*) discovery and production of any document;

(*c*) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(*d*) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; and

(*e*) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.

(*2*) The State Commission shall have the power to forward any case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same and the Magistrate to whom any such case is forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused as if the case has been forwarded to him under section 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

21. *Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of State Commission.* No act or proceeding of the State Commission shall be invalid merely by reason of—

(*a*) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the State Commission; or

(*b*) any defect in the appointment of a person as the Chairperson or a Member of the State Commission; or

(*c*) any irregularity in the procedure of the State Commission not affecting the merits of the case.

CHAPTER VIII

OBLIGATIONS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY

22. *Central Government to allocate required quantity of foodgrains from central pool to State Governments.* (*1*) The Central Government shall, for ensuring the regular supply of foodgrains to persons belonging

to eligible households, allocate from the central pool the required quantity of foodgrains to the State Governments under the Targeted Public Distribution System, as per the entitlements under section 3 and at prices specified in Schedule I.

(*2*) The Central Government shall allocate foodgrains in accordance with the number of persons belonging to the eligible households identified in each State under section 10.

(*3*) The Central Government shall provide foodgrains in respect of entitlements under sections 4, 5 and section 6, to the State Governments, at prices specified for the persons belonging to eligible households in Schedule I.

(*4*) Without prejudice to sub-section (*1*), the Central Government shall,—

(*a*) procure foodgrains for the central pool through its own agencies and the State Governments and their agencies;

(*b*) allocate foodgrains to the States;

(*c*) provide for transportation of foodgrains, as per allocation, to the depots designated by the Central Government in each State;

(*d*) provide assistance to the State Government in meeting the expenditure incurred by it towards intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers, in accordance with such norms and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government; and

(*e*) create and maintain required modern and scientific storage facilities at various levels.

23. *Provisions for funds by Central Government to State Government in certain cases.* In case of short supply of foodgrains from the central pool to a State, the Central Government shall provide funds to the extent of short supply to the State Government for meeting obligations under Chapter II in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

CHAPTER IX

Obligations of State Government for Food Security

24. *Implementation and monitoring of schemes for ensuring food security.* (*1*) The State Government shall be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the schemes of various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government in accordance with guidelines issued by

the Central Government for each scheme, and their own schemes, for ensuring food security to the targeted beneficiaries in their State.

(*2*) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System, it shall be the duty of the State Government to—

(*a*) take delivery of foodgrains from the designated depots of the Central Government in the State, at the prices specified in Schedule I, organise intra-State allocations for delivery of the allocated foodgrains through their authorised agencies at the door-step of each fair price shop; and

(*b*) ensure actual delivery or supply of the foodgrains to the entitled persons at the prices specified in Schedule I.

(*3*) For foodgrain requirements in respect of entitlements under sections 4, 5 and section 6, it shall be the responsibility of the State Government to take delivery of foodgrains from the designated depots of the Central Government in the State, at the prices specified in Schedule I for persons belonging to eligible households and ensure actual delivery of entitled benefits, as specified in the aforesaid sections.

(*4*) In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons under Chapter II, the State Government shall be responsible for payment of food security allowance specified in section 8.

(*5*) For efficient operations of the Targeted Public Distribution System, every State Government shall,—

(*a*) create and maintain scientific storage facilities at the State, District and Block levels, being sufficient to accommodate foodgrains required under the Targeted Public Distribution System and other food based welfare schemes;

(*b*) suitably strengthen capacities of their Food and Civil Supplies Corporations and other designated agencies;

(*c*) establish institutionalised licensing arrangements for fair price shops in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as amended from time to time.

CHAPTER X

OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

25. *Implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System by local*

authority in their areas. (*1*) The local authorities shall be responsible for the proper implementation of this Act in their respective areas.

(*2*) Without prejudice to sub-section (*1*), the State Government may assign, by notification, additional responsibilities for implementation of the Targeted Public Distribution System to the local authority.

26. *Obligations of local authority.* In implementing different schemes of the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and the State Governments, prepared to implement provisions of this Act, the local authorities shall be responsible for discharging such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to them, by notification, by the respective State Governments.

CHAPTER XI

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

27. *Disclosure of records of Targeted Public Distribution System.* All Targeted Public Distribution System related records shall be placed in the public domain and kept open for inspection to the public, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

28. *Conduct of social audit.* (*1*) Every local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorised by the State Government, shall conduct or cause to be conducted, periodic social audits on the functioning of fair price shops, Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, and cause to publicise its findings and take necessary action, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government.

(*2*) The Central Government may, if it considers necessary, conduct or cause to be conducted social audit through independent agencies having experience in conduct of such audits.

29. *Setting up of Vigilance Committees.* (*1*) For ensuring transparency and proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System and accountability of the functionaries in such system, every State Government shall set up Vigilance Committees as specified in the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, made under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as amended from time to time, at the State, District, Block and fair price shop levels consisting of such persons, as may be prescribed by the State Government giving due representation to the local authorities, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women and destitute persons or persons with disability.

(*2*) The Vigilance Committees shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(*a*) regularly supervise the implementation of all schemes under this Act;

(*b*) inform the District Grievance Redressal Officer, in writing, of any violation of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) inform the District Grievance Redressal Officer, in writing, of any malpractice or misappropriation of funds found by it.

CHAPTER XII

PROVISIONS FOR ADVANCING FOOD SECURITY

30. *Food security for people living in remote, hilly and tribal areas.* The Central Government and the State Governments shall, while implementing the provisions of this Act and the schemes for meeting specified entitlements, give special focus to the needs of the vulnerable groups especially in remote areas and other areas which are difficult to access, hilly and tribal areas for ensuring their food security.

31. *Steps to further advance food and nutritional security.* The Central Government, the State Governments and local authorities shall, for the purpose of advancing food and nutritional security, strive to progressively realise the objectives specified in Schedule III.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

32. *Other welfare schemes.* (*1*) The provisions of this Act shall not preclude the Central Government or the State Government from continuing or formulating other food based welfare schemes.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the State Government may, continue with or formulate food or nutrition based plans or schemes providing for benefits higher than the benefits provided under this Act, from its own resources.

33. *Penalties.* Any public servant or authority found guilty, by the State Commission at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal, of failing to provide the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer, without reasonable cause, or wilfully ignoring such recommendation, shall be liable to penalty not exceeding five thousand rupees:

Provided that the public servant or the public authority, as the case may be, shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before any penalty is imposed.

34. *Power to adjudicate.* (*1*) For the purpose of adjudging penalty

under section 33, the State Commission shall authorise any of its member to be an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry in the prescribed manner after giving any person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard for the purpose of imposing any penalty.

(*2*) While holding an inquiry the adjudicating officer shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry and if, on such inquiry, he is satisfied that the person has failed to provide the relief recommended by the District Grievance Redressal Officer, without reasonable cause, or wilfully ignored such recommendation, he may impose such penalty as he thinks fit in accordance with the provisions of section 33.

35. *Power to delegate by Central Government and State Government.* (*1*) The Central Government may, by notification, direct that the powers exercisable by it (except the power to make rules), in such circumstances and subject to such conditions and limitations, be exercisable also by the State Government or an officer subordinate to the Central Government or the State Government as it may specify in the notification.

(*2*) The State Government may, by notification, direct that the powers exercisable by it (except the power to make rules), in such circumstances and subject to such conditions and limitations, be exercisable also by an officer subordinate to it as it may specify in the notification.

36. *Act to have overriding effect.* The provisions of this Act or the schemes made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of such law.

37. *Power to amend Schedules.* (*1*) If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification, amend Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III or Schedule IV and thereupon Schedule I or Schedule II or Schedule III or Schedule IV, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

(*2*) A copy of every notification issued under sub-section (*1*), shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after it is issued.

38. *Power of Central Government to give directions.* The Central

Government may, from time to time, give such directions, as it may consider necessary, to the State Governments for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act and the State Governments shall comply with such directions.

39. *Power of Central Government to make rules.* (*1*) The Central Government may, in consultation with the State Governments and by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) scheme including cost sharing for providing maternity benefit to pregnant women and lactating mothers under clause (*b*) of section 4;

(*b*) schemes covering entitlements under sections 4, 5 and section 6 including cost sharing under section 7;

(*c*) amount, time and manner of payment of food security allowance to entitled individuals under section 8;

(*d*) introducing schemes of cash transfer, food coupons or other schemes to the targeted beneficiaries in order to ensure their foodgrains entitlements in such areas and manner under clause (*h*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 12;

(*e*) the norms and manner of providing assistance to the State Governments in meeting expenditure under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*4*) of section 22;

(*f*) manner in which funds shall be provided by the Central Government to the State Governments in case of short supply of foodgrains, under section 23;

(*g*) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be made by the Central Government by rules.

(*3*) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without

prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

40. *Power of State Government to make rules.* (*1*) The State Government may, by notification, and subject to the condition of previous publication, and consistent with this Act and the rules made by the Central Government, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) guidelines for identification of priority households under sub-section (*1*) of section 10;

(*b*) internal grievance redressal mechanism under section 14;

(*c*) qualifications for appointment as District Grievance Redressal Officer and its powers under sub-section (*2*) of section 15;

(*d*) method and terms and conditions of appointment of the District Grievance Redressal Officer under sub-section (*3*) of section 15;

(*e*) manner and time limit for hearing complaints by the District Grievance Redressal Officer and the filing of appeals under sub-sections (*5*) and (*7*) of section 15;

(*f*) method of appointment and the terms and conditions of appointment of Chairperson, other Members and Member-Secretary of the State Commission, procedure for meetings of the Commission and its powers, under sub-section (*5*) of section 16;

(*g*) method of appointment of staff of the State Commission, their salaries, allowances and conditions of service under sub-section (*8*) of section 16;

(*h*) manner in which the Targeted Public Distribution System related records shall be placed in the public domain and kept open for inspection to public under section 27;

(*i*) manner in which the social audit on the functioning of fair price shops, Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes shall be conducted under section 28;

(*j*) composition of Vigilance Committees under sub-section (*1*) of section 29;

(*k*) schemes or programmes of the Central Government or the State Governments for utilisation of institutional mechanism under section 43;

(*l*) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in

respect of which provision is to be made by the State Government by rules.

(*3*) Every rule, notification and guidelines made or issued by the State Government under this Act shall, as soon as may be after it is made or issued, be laid before each House of the State Legislature where there are two Houses, and where there is one House of the State Legislature, before that House.

41. *Transitory provisions for schemes, guidelines, etc.* The schemes, guidelines, orders and food standard, grievance redressal mechanism, vigilance committees, existing on the date of commencement of this Act, shall continue to be in force and operate till such schemes, guidelines, orders and food standard, grievance redressal mechanism, vigilance committees are specified or notified under this Act or the rules made thereunder:

Provided that anything done or any action taken under the said schemes, guidelines, orders and food standard, grievance redressal mechanism, or by vigilance committees shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act and shall continue to be in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or by any action taken under this Act.

42. *Power to remove difficulties.* (*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

43. *Utilisation of institutional mechanism for other purposes.* The services of authorities to be appointed or constituted under sections 15 and 16 may be utilised in the implementation of other schemes or programmes of the Central Government or the State Governments, as may be prescribed by the State Government.

44. *Force Majeure.* The Central Government, or as the case may be, the State Government, shall be liable for a claim by any person entitled under this Act, except in the case of war, flood, drought, fire, cyclone or earthquake affecting the regular supply of foodgrains or meals to such person under this Act:

Provided that the Central Government may, in consultation with the Planning Commission, declare whether or not any such situation affecting the regular supply of foodgrains or meals to such person has arisen or exists.

45. *Repeal and savings.* (*1*) The National Food Security Ordinance, 2013 is hereby repealed. (*2*) Notwithstanding such repeal,—

(*a*) anything done, any action taken or any identification of eligible households made; or

(*b*) any right, entitlement, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred; or

(*c*) any guidelines framed or directions issued; or

(*d*) any investigation, inquiry or any other legal proceeding initiated, conducted or continued in respect of such right, entitlement, privilege, obligation or liability as aforesaid; or

(*e*) any penalty imposed in respect of any offence, under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done, taken, made, acquired, accrued, incurred, framed, issued, initiated, conducted, continued or imposed under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULE I

[*See* sections 3(*1*), 22(*1*), (*3*) *and* 24(*2*), (*3*)]

SUBSIDISED PRICES UNDER TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Eligible households shall be entitled to foodgrains under section 3 at the subsidised price not exceeding rupees 3 per kg for rice, rupees 2 per kg for wheat and rupee 1 per kg for coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of this Act; and thereafter, at such price, as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, not exceeding,—

(*i*) the minimum support price for wheat and coarse grains; and

(*ii*) the derived minimum support price for rice, as the case may be.

SCHEDULE II

[*See* sections 4(a), 5(*1*) *and* 6]

NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS

Nutritional standards: The nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers required to be met by providing "Take Home Rations" or nutritious hot cooked meal in accordance with the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and nutritional standards for children in lower and upper primary classes under the Mid Day Meal Scheme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	Type of meal[2]	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snack and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
3.	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
4.	Lower primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	450	12
5.	Upper primary classes	Hot Cooked Meal	700	20
6.	Pregnant women and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

SCHEDULE III

(*See* section 31)

PROVISIONS FOR ADVANCING FOOD SECURITY

(*1*) Revitalisation of Agriculture—

(*a*) agrarian reforms through measures for securing interests of small and marginal farmers;

(*b*) increase in investments in agriculture, including research and development, extension services, micro and minor irrigation and power to increase productivity and production;

(*c*) ensuring livelihood security to farmers by way of remunerative prices, access to inputs, credit, irrigation, power, crop insurance, etc.;

(*d*) prohibiting unwarranted diversion of land and water from food production.

(*2*) Procurement, Storage and Movement related interventions—

(*a*) incentivising decentralised procurement including procurement of coarse grains;

(*b*) geographical diversification of procurement operations;

(*c*) augmentation of adequate decentralised modern and scientific storage;

(*d*) giving top priority to movement of foodgrains and providing sufficient number of rakes for this purpose, including expanding the line capacity of railways to facilitate foodgrain movement from surplus to consuming regions.

(*3*) Others: Access to—

(*a*) safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation;

(*b*) health care;

(*c*) nutritional, health and education support to adolescent girls;

(*d*) adequate pensions for senior citizens, persons with disability and single women.

SCHEDULE IV

[*See* section 3(*1*)]

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS

S. No.	Name of the State	Quantity (in lakh tons)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
3.	Assam	16.95
4.	Bihar	55.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.91
6.	Delhi	5.73
7.	Goa	0.59
8.	Gujarat	23.95
9.	Haryana	7.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5.08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.51
12.	Jharkhand	16.96
13.	Karnataka	25.56
14.	Kerala	14.25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34.68
16.	Maharashtra	45.02
17.	Manipur	1.51
18.	Meghalaya	1.76
19.	Mizoram	0.66
20.	Nagaland	1.38
21.	Odisha	21.09
22.	Punjab	8.70
23.	Rajasthan	27.92
24.	Sikkim	0.44
25.	Tamilnadu	36.78
26.	Tripura	2.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	96.15
28.	Uttarakhand	5.03
29.	West Bengal	38.49
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16
31.	Chandigarh	0.31
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15
33.	Daman and Diu	0.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.05
35.	Puducherry	0.50
	Total	549.26

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2013

An Act further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950*. to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Kerala and Chhattisgarh.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2013.

2. *Amendment of Part VII of Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950,*

(*a*) in Part VII.— Kerala, after entry 27, insert,—

"28. Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)";

(*b*) in Part XX, Chhattisgarh,—

(*i*) in entry 16, after "Asur,", insert "Abhuj Maria,";

(*ii*) in entry 27, after "Korwa,", insert "Hill Korwa,".

THE PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2013

An Act further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 2013.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of February, 2004.

2. *Amendment of section 3.* In section 3 of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, in clause (*ba*), for sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*ii*) the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes constituted under clause (1) of article 338 of the Constitution;

(iia) the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes constituted under clause (l) of article 338A of the Constitution:".

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2013

An Act further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.* (*1*) This Act may be called the Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2013.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 10th day of July, 2013.

2. *Amendment of section 7*. In the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 7, in clause (*b*), after the words "or Legislative Council of a State", the words "under the provisions of this Chapter, and on no other ground" shall be inserted.

3. *Amendment of section 62.* In section 62 of the principal Act, after the proviso to sub-section (*5*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

> "Provided further that by reason of the prohibition to vote under this sub-section, a person whose name has been entered in the electoral roll shall not cease to be an elector.".

4. *Validation.* Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority, the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as amended by this Act, shall have and shall be deemed always to have effect for all purposes as if the provisions of this Act had been in force at all material times.

6

SESSIONAL REVIEW

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

FOURTEENTH SESSION

The Fourteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 5 August 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 6 September 2013. The House was prorogued by the President on 10 September 2013. In all, 21 sittings were held during this period. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period from 5 August 2013 to 6 September 2013 is given below:

A. STATEMENTS / DISCUSSIONS

Statement by Minister regarding Government of India's Response and Measures taken for Relief and Reconstruction in the wake of Natural Disaster in Uttarakhand: Making a Statement on 6 August 2013, the Minister of Defence, Shri A.K. Antony informed that Uttarakhand received rainfall of 385.1 mm during the period from 1 June to 18 June 2013, against the normal rainfall of 71.3 mm, which was in excess by 444 per cent. The period from 16 to18 June 2013, in particular witnessed extremely heavy rains. It was a disaster of unprecedented magnitude in Uttarakhand. The State Government immediately initiated necessary steps for rescue and relief, as the first responder. The Government of India also promptly mobilized all Central Ministries and agencies. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) was asked on 16 June 2013 to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Besides, Indian Air Force (IAF), Indian Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Border Roads Organization (BRO), Armed Force Medical Services and other Ministries provided prompt support to the State Government in their efforts. The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) on a continued basis coordinated efforts of all the central agencies in concert with the State Government, ensuring necessary relief and assistance for immediate rescue operations and restoration of communications in the State. The Prime Minister visited Uttarakhand on 19 June 2013 to take stock of the situation and announced assistance of Rs. 1000 crore to the State. Later, the Home Minister visited the State on 22 and 28 June 2013 and reviewed the

progress with the Chief Minister. The Government of India tasked a member of NDMA to coordinate closely with all concerned in the field. Informing further, Shri Antony said that 1.1 lakh persons were evacuated to safe places in the shortest possible time, notwithstanding widespread destruction of roads, difficult terrain and extremely hostile weather. The scale and magnitude of the extreme event was such that more than 580 persons were confirmed to have lost their lives. Besides, 5474 persons were still missing and feared to be no more.

Shri Antony said that Armed Forces made an invaluable contribution in the search and rescue operation. The IAF rescued 23,775 persons, by deploying over 45 helicopters for the operation, and carried out close to 3470 sorties. The Indian Army rescued 38,750 persons with deployment of about 8,000 personnel, 150 Special Forces and 12 helicopters. During the rescue operations, five personnel of IAF, along with nine personnel of NDRF and six of ITBP even lost their lives in a tragic helicopter crash. He said that indeed, the region will long remember the heroic commitment and courage displayed by our Armed Forces and police forces, as also a large number of civilian officials, residents and tourists who pitched in the effort.

The NDRF deployed 14 teams for the operation and rescued 9,500 persons. The ITBP deployed 1,200 personnel for the operation and rescued 33,000 persons. The Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi formed 5 rescue teams of 20 instructors and local youth and evacuated more than 6,500 stranded persons. Essential supplies like food, drinking water, medicines, kerosene oil, blankets etc. were continuously provided by airdropping as well as by land routes. More than 1,710 roads had been temporarily restored by BRO and the Public Works Department of the State Government. Power supply of 3,700 villages had been restored temporarily. About 1,670 drinking water schemes had been restored temporarily. Immediate point to point communication by telephone was established at Kedarnath, Badrinath, Barkot and Harshil. More than 100 satellite phones were made available to various Central and State agencies. The Government of India supplemented the State Government's efforts with 80 doctors, 11 psychiatrists and 5 public health teams, along with required equipment.

Informing further, Shri Antony said that the Government of India had released about Rs.400 crore for relief and immediate restoration measures and additional funds would be released by the Government of India depending on the requirement of the State. The Minister said that the Government of India has constituted a Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, for providing broad guidance for

expeditious reconstruction and rehabilitation. An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) had also been set up for drawing up a time bound Action Plan for the purpose.

The Minister assured the House that the Central Government shall continue to support the State Government for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction and to ensure that the State, in the wake of this calamity, is better equipped to handle such crisis**.**

Statement by Minister regarding ambush by Pakistan Army close to the Line of Control in Punch Sector of Jammu and Kashmir: Making a Statement on 6 August 2013, the Minister of Defence, Shri A.K. Antony said that a patrol of Indian Army comprising of one Non-Commissioned Officer and five other ranks was ambushed on India's side of Line of Control in Punch Sector of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) early morning on 6 August 2013. In the ensuing firefight, five Indian soldiers were martyred and one soldier was injured. The ambush was carried out by approximately 20 heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms.

Shri Antony further informed that the numbers of infiltration attempts have doubled this year in comparison to the corresponding period (1 January-5 August) of 2012. There had been 57 cease fire violations this year which is 80 per cent more than the violations last year during the same corresponding period. He said that the Indian Army successfully eliminated 19 hardcore terrorists in the months of July and August 2013 along the Line of Control and in the hinterland in J&K. The effective counter infiltration grid on the Line of Control has ensured that 17 infiltration bids were foiled this year. He strongly condemned this unprovoked incident. He informed that the Government of India has lodged strong protest with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels. He assured the House that India's Army is fully ready to take all necessary steps to uphold the sanctity of LoC. He conveyed the Government of India's condolences to the families of the martyrs who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

Making another Statement on the same subject on 8 August 2013, the Minister of Defence, Shri A.K. Antony said that since his earlier Statement dated 6 August 2013, the Chief of the Army Staff visited the area and gone into the details of the matter. He said that it was now clear that the specialist troops of Pakistan Army were involved in this attack when a group from the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) side crossed the LoC and killed our brave *jawans*. He said that as is known to all, nothing happens from Pakistan side of the Line of Control without

support, assistance, facilitation and often, direct involvement of the Pakistan Army. He further said that Pakistan should also show determined action to dismantle the terrorist networks, organizations and infrastructure and show tangible movement on bringing those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008 to justice quickly.

Statement by Minister regarding the Current Account Deficit: Making a Statement on 12 August 2013, the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram said that last year, at this time, the foremost challenge to the Indian economy was the growing fiscal deficit. Hence, on 6 August 2012, he made a statement on the path of fiscal consolidation that the Government intended to take. He said that following the report of the Vijay Kelkar Committee, the Government promised to contain the fiscal deficit at 5.3 percent of GDP for 2012-13. While presenting the Budget, it was felt that the fiscal deficit, according to the revised estimates, had been contained at 5.2 per cent. Actual numbers, he said, were even better, and the fiscal deficit for 2012-13 stood at 4.9 per cent. Thanking the House for its support, he underscored the point that, working together, the country can meet the challenges faced by the economy.

One of the main challenges, Shri Chidambaram said, is the Current Account Deficit (CAD). In 2011-12, while financing the CAD, the Government had to draw upon reserves to the extent of USD 12.8 billion. Last year, the Government had a larger CAD at USD 88.2 billion. Nevertheless, it was able to fully and safely finance the CAD, and do even better. The Government added USD 3.8 billion to the reserves and contained the CAD at 4.8 per cent of the GDP.

This year too, investors and analysts have raised concerns about the CAD. Their concerns are reflected in the pressure on the exchange rate. The RBI has taken a number of measures to increase the interest rate at the short end and this has contained the depreciation of the rupee to some extent. However, the Government believes that it has to do more to contain the CAD, to reduce volatility in the currency market and to stabilise the Rupee.

There have been extensive consultations with various Ministries and the RBI on this issue. As per the estimates of the Ministry of Commerce and consultations based there upon, the Government has estimated the CAD for the current year and has decided on certain measures that would ensure that the CAD will be fully and safely financed in the current year. The measures that the Government would take to reduce the CAD include: (i) Compression in import of gold and

silver; (ii) Compression in demand for oil; and (iii) Compression in certain imports (non-essential nature). Shri Chidambaram said that the Government would also take measures to enhance the capital inflows into India and these would include: (i) Public sector Financial Institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure; (ii) Liberalising ECB guidelines; (iii) PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance; and (iv) Liberalising NRE/FCNR deposit schemes. As a result of these measures, the Minister said that the Government expects that the CAD would be contained at USD 70.0 billion while the inflows would increase to a level that will be sufficient to finance the CAD. The Government also expects that, like last year, there would be a small accretion to reserves at the end of the current year. Speaking further, he said that if the CAD is contained at USD 70.0 billion, it would amount to 3.7 per cent of GDP (as against 4.8 per cent in 2012-13).

The Minister said that notifications in respect of tariff rates would be laid before Parliament in the usual course. Administrative measures, as and when taken by the competent authority, would also be put in the public domain. At the end, he solicited the support of the House for the measures that the Government intends to take.

Statement by the Prime Minister regarding the Current Economic Situation in the Country: Making a Statement on 30 August 2013, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the movement of the exchange rate of the Indian Rupee recently has been a matter of concern. He said that the Rupee has depreciated sharply against the Dollar since the last week of May 2013. What triggered the sharp and sudden depreciation was the markets' reaction to certain unexpected external developments. On 22 May 2013, the United States' Federal Reserve indicated that it would soon taper its Quantitative Easing as the US economy was recovering. This led to a reversal of capital flow to Emerging Economies, which are now sharply pulling down not just the Rupee but also other currencies.

Dr. Singh said that while global factors such as tensions over Syria and the prospect of the US Federal Reserve tapering its policy of Quantitative Easing have caused general weaknesses in the Emerging Market currencies, the Rupee has been especially hit because of our large Current Account Deficit and some other domestic factors. He said that the Government intends to act to reduce the Current Account Deficit and bring about an improvement in the functioning of the country's economy.

Dr. Singh informed that in 2010-11 and the years prior to it, the nation's current account deficit was more modest and financing it was not difficult. Since then, there has been a deterioration, mainly on account of huge imports of gold, higher costs of crude oil imports and recently, of coal. On the export side, weak demand in our major markets has kept our exports from growing. Exports have been further hit by a collapse in iron ore exports. Taken together, these factors have made our current account deficit unsustainably large. He emphasized the need to reduce our appetite for gold, economise in the use of petroleum products and take steps to increase exports.

Informing that the Government has taken measures to reduce the current account deficit, Dr. Singh quoted the Finance Minister who had indicated that it will be below 70 billion dollars this year and the Government will take all possible steps to ensure that outcome. He said that these were already showing results with a declining trade deficit in both June and July 2013. The Government's medium term objective is to reduce the current account deficit to 2.5 per cent of our GDP and the short term objective is to finance the current account deficit in an orderly fashion. He said that the Government would make every effort to maintain a macro economic framework friendly to foreign capital inflows to enable orderly financing of the current account deficit.

Coming back to the effects of the Rupee depreciation, the Prime Minister said that we must realise that part of this depreciation was merely a needed adjustment. Inflation in India has been much higher than in the advanced countries. Therefore, it is natural that there has to be a correction in the exchange rate to account for this difference. To some extent, depreciation can be good for the economy as this will help to increase our export competitiveness and discourage imports. He said that there are many sectors which are regaining competitiveness in export markets as a result of the fall in the exchange rate. He expressed the hope that over the next few months, the effects of this would be felt more strongly, both in exports and in the financial position of exporting sectors. This in itself, he said, would correct the current account deficit to some extent. Speaking on the foreign exchange markets, Dr. Singh said that these have a notorious history of overshooting. Unfortunately, this is what is happening not only in relation to the Rupee but also other currencies. He informed that the Reserve Bank and the Government have taken a number of steps to stabilize the Rupee. Some measures have given rise to doubts in some quarters that capital controls are on the horizon. He assured the House that the Government is not contemplating any such measure. He said that the last two

decades had seen India grow as an open economy and we had benefited from it. So, there was no question of reversing these policies just because there was some turbulence in capital and currency markets. The sudden decline in the exchange rate was certainly a shock but he said that the Government would address this through other measures, not through capital controls or by reversing the process of reforms. Citing the clarifications given by the Finance Minister on this matter at length earlier, he reaffirmed the same.

Observing that ultimately, the value of the Rupee is determined by the fundamentals of our economy, the Prime Minister maintained that while the Government has taken a number of actions to strengthen those fundamentals, it intends to do more.

Speaking on the growth in recent months, Dr. Singh observed that it had slowed. He said that the expected growth in the first quarter of 2013-14 to be relatively flat, but would pick up with the effects of the good monsoon. The decisions of the Cabinet Committee on Investment in reviving stalled projects would start bearing fruit in the second half of the year. The full effects of the growth friendly measures that had been taken over the last six months, such as liberalizing norms for Foreign Direct Investment, resolution of some tax issues of concern to industry and fuel subsidy reform would result in higher growth particularly in manufacturing. Exports were also starting to look up as the growth performance of the rest of the world was showing signs of improvement.

Regarding the questions about the size of the fiscal deficit, Dr. Singh said that the Government would do whatever is necessary to contain the fiscal deficit to 4.8 per cent of GDP this year. The most growth-friendly way to contain the deficit is to spend carefully, especially on subsidies that do not reach the poor, and he said the Government would take effective steps to that end.

Dr. Singh said that inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index had been coming down, even though inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index was still too high. Depreciation of the Rupee and rise in Dollar, prices of petroleum products, would no doubt lead to some further upward pressure on prices. The Reserve Bank would therefore continue to focus on bringing down inflation. The favourable monsoon and the anticipated good harvest would help bring down food prices and ease the task of controlling inflation. All in all, he said, the macro-stabilization process, which should support the value of the Rupee, is under way. He expressed the hope that as the fruits of our efforts materialize, currency markets would recover.

Dr. Singh further said that even while we go about doing what is necessary, it is important to recognize that the fundamentals of the Indian economy continue to be strong. India's overall public-debt to GDP ratio has been on a declining trend from 73.2 per cent of GDP in 2006-07 to 66 per cent in 2012-13. Similarly, India's external debt is only 21.2 per cent of our GDP and while short-term debt has risen, it stands at no more than 5.2 per cent of our GDP. Our foreign exchange reserves stand at US$ 278 billion and are more than sufficient to meet India's external financing requirements.

The Prime Minister said that many foreign analysts worry about banking problems that may arise in the wake of the currency crisis. The Indian banking sector has been seeing some rise in bad debts. The question that needs to be asked is whether there is a liquidity problem or a solvency problem for the borrowers. He expressed his belief that there is a liquidity problem. Many of the projects are not unviable but only delayed, in contrast to the over-building that has characterised the banking sector problems in many other countries. As these projects come on stream, they would generate revenue and repay loans. Our banks, he said, fortunately, are well capitalised, much above the Basel norms and they have the capacity to provide for any non-performing assets until those assets are turned around.

Dr. Singh said that the easy reforms of the past have been done. The Government has the more difficult reforms to do, such as reduction of subsidies, insurance and pension sector reforms, eliminating bureaucratic red-tape and implementing Goods and Services Tax. Highlighting the need for active political consensus, the Prime Minister implored upon States and political parties to work towards this end and to join in the Government's efforts to put the economy back on the path of stable, sustainable growth. We need to ensure that the fundamentals of the economy remain strong so that India continues to grow at a healthy rate for many years to come. Admitting that we are, no doubt, faced with important challenges, Dr. Singh said that we have the capacity to address them.

Statement by the Prime Minister regarding the Reported Missing of Files Relating to Allocation of Coal Blocks: Making a Statement on 3 September 2013, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh emphasized that the Government was making all efforts to locate the papers requisitioned by the CBI and, at this stage, it would be premature to say that some papers were indeed missing. He said that a vast majority of the papers sought by the CBI had already been handed over to them. However, disregarding the factual position, some members had gone

ahead and drawn their own conclusions that there was something fishy and the Government was hiding something.

Dr. Singh assured the House that the Government had nothing to hide. The fact that more than 1,50,000 pages of documentation had already been handed over to the CBI clearly shows that the Government's intention to facilitate the process of investigation cannot be called into question. Right from the days the CAG began its exercise of performance audit, the Government always provided its fullest cooperation to the CAG and later to the CBI and it would continue to do so. He further said that if the records in question are indeed found missing, the Government would carry out a thorough investigation and ensure that the guilty are brought to book.

The Prime Minister informed that the matter of allocation of coal blocks is *sub judice*; the apex court of the country was looking into all aspects of these allocations. Moreover, the ongoing investigation by the CBI was being closely monitored by the apex court. He said that in its order dated 29 August 2013, the Supreme Court had directed that within five days, the CBI shall provide a comprehensive list of documents and records which remain outstanding and thereafter within two weeks the Government would hand over the available papers to the CBI. He assured that the Government shall follow these directions in letter and spirit and shall do its very best to locate and hand over the requisite papers to the CBI within the time frame stipulated by the apex court. If the Government is unable to locate some of these papers within the stipulated time, then as directed by the Supreme Court, a report would be filed with the CBI for appropriate inquiry and investigation.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding Economic Situation in the Country: Initiating the discussion on 27 August 2013, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta (CPI) said that the economic situation in the country was alarmingly distressing and dangerous. The livelihood of millions of people was affected and jobs were shrinking. The most affected were the huge volume of contract labour and the trainees along with the distressed farmers. The need of the hour is to take care of the downtrodden, under-privileged, and common man. This crisis should have been anticipated and proper steps could have been taken to tackle the situation. Shri Dasgupta attributed the overemphasis on foreign investment and excessive dependence on foreign exports as the prime factors. The root of the crisis lies in India and remedy has to be found within. The Government has to evolve a policy response to take up this challenge and restore normalcy. There was a decline in Industrial growth, manufacturing and service sector. The growth in agriculture

vis-a-vis the growth of population was low and he held continuous fall in investment in agriculture as responsible for the crisis. As far the devaluation of the rupee, we are in the company of Brazil and South Africa. The high fiscal deficit was also a matter of concern**.** Interest rate has been reduced on Small Savings and Postal Deposits. Shri Dasgupta expressed concern that the Economic Growth was not inclusive and suggested that the Government should invest massively to turn the wind of economy.

Dr. M. Thambidurai* (AIADMK) spoke about the depreciating value of the Rupee against the Dollar. He expressed concern on the increasing total public debt along with the widening fiscal deficit and balance of payment situation. He registered his opposition to bringing FDI in retail sector with respect to the future of farmers in the country. The contribution of agriculture to the economy was going down and identified the price rise due to increase in the prices of diesel and petrol. He observed that the Southern States were all suffering due to shortage of power and requested the intervention of the Central Government to resolve the power crisis. He raised the issue of increasing corruption and demanded that the Government must bring back the black money stashed in Swiss bank and in banks of other countries.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) criticized the economic situation of country. Economic reforms are yet to push the country forward even after almost two decades. He identified corruption as a major problem and linked it with the economic condition and the increasing fiscal deficit. Foreign investment was not forthcoming, instead Indian industrialists were setting up and expanding their business in foreign countries. The US Dollar had appreciated at an alarming rate. Increase in import duty on gold had inflated its prices. He demanded the Government to seriously improve the economic condition of the country and that of the farmers of the country.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram acknowledged that the Indian economy was in a spot. He assured the House that the fiscal deficit, current account deficit will be soon under control. He outlined a series of measures to tackle the current economic situation.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Bhakta Charan Das, Yashwant 'Jay' Sinha, Shailendra Kumar, Sharad Yadav, T.K.S. Elangovan, Khagen Das, Baijayant Panda**,** Anandrao Adsul**,** Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Ajay Kumar, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Smt. Putul Kumari.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the Statement made by the Minister of Defence on 6 August 2013 regarding Government of India's Response and Measures taken for Relief and Reconstruction in the wake of Natural Disaster in Uttarakhand: Initiating the discussion that took place on 30 August 2013 and 4 September 2013, Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) said that the natural disaster which happened in Uttarakhand was different from the earlier disasters because the people of almost all the States of the country became affected. In this disaster, we witnessed not only the height of nature's wrath, people's helplessness, the heroism and valour of Army and Paramilitary forces and the state Government's inactiveness. She congratulated the soldiers of Army, Air Force, Paramilitary Force, ITBP and NDRF for showing their indomitable courage and risking their own lives, they saved the lives of thousands of people. She also paid tributes to the memory of those who became martyred in this mission. She referred to the delay and inefficiency in the relief and rehabilitation work. She demanded cancellation of construction of all the dams getting constructed on the River Ganga. She also suggested ways and means to handle such incidents in the future.

Shri Satpal Maharaj* (INC) said that Garhwal, Kumaon and the whole Uttarakhand was in distress. All the snow peaks, glaciers are melting and this is causing floods. He attributed this to global warming. He demanded that Border Roads Organization and the PWD of Uttarakhand should start their work to restore normalcy. He acknowledged the role of the Airforce, Army, ITBP, SSB, Nehru Mountaineering Institute and local youths for their role in rescuing the people. He recognized that the members of Parliament had helped by contributing from their salaries and MPLAD.

Shri Nama Nageswara Rao (TDP) expressed grave concern on the plight of the pilgrims who were stuck up in Uttarakhand and criticized the Government for not taking care of them and protecting them as it should have done.

Shri Prem Das Rai (SDF) said that many MPs from Bihar made their representation with respect to either drought or flood or both that were happening in their States. He spoke on the regularity of natural

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, Jagdish Singh Rana, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Sharad Yadav, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan and Prof. Saugata Roy.

disasters, and questioned the preparedness in dealing with such kind of natural disasters.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde said that an inquiry was still going on by the State Government, the Police and the local authorities. Information regarding any missing person will be reported to police and only after police-verification, the said person will be deemed as missing. He informed the House that the Central Government would again ask the State Government to have their records of missing persons updated. They were also collecting DNA report.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran drew the attention of the House to the alarming trend of disasters which are taking place globally. He linked the reasons for increase in disasters with the pressure of population, interference of man with nature, global warming *etc*. He felt that it was commendable that there has not been any outbreak of epidemic or infectious disease despite the death of numerous people and animals. He tried to assuage the members who expressed concern about the fragile ecology and environment of Uttarakhand. The Government of India was seriously seized of the matter**.**

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012: On 5 August 2013, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja said that the Bill after its introduction in the Lok Sabha on 21.5.2012, was referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committee for examination and report. The Committee in its report presented to Lok Sabha on 24.8.2012, had approved the amendments in the Bill in its entirety. Speaking on the subject, she said that the Scheduled Castes are notified under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution of India. The first list in relation to a State/Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President, and any subsequent amendment in the said list can be made only by an Act of Parliament. In June, 1999, Government approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only such proposals of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which were agreed to by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) were processed further and introduced as a Bill for consideration and passing by the Parliament. In accordance with the provisions of Article 341 of the

Constitution, six Orders were issued by the President, between 1950 and 1978 for specifying Scheduled Castes in respect of various States and Union Territories. These Orders have been amended from time to time by Acts of Parliament enacted between 1956 and 2007 under clause (2) of Article 341 of the Constitution. The lists of Scheduled Castes were last revised in the year 2007. Thereafter, proposals have been received from the State Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura and Sikkim for certain modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes of these States. These proposals were processed as per approved modalities. The Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes have conveyed their concurrence to the proposed changes. The Bill involves twelve amendments, out of which ten relate to inclusion of certain communities as synonyms of existing Scheduled Castes, one proposal relates to omission of an existing entry from the list of Scheduled Castes and one proposal relates to changing the name of the State of Orissa to Odisha.

Supporting the Bill, Prof. Saugata Roy* (AITC) said that the process of including new castes is a time-tested process. He implored upon the Government to take a stronger line and enforce the reservation in appointment in private sector. He further said that in every State, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe students are being given scholarships. However, there is a lot of difficulty being faced by the students in getting the scholarships. This matter should be sorted out. The main issue is issuance of Scheduled Caste Certificates. In many States, the issuance of Scheduled Caste Certificates is a long drawn out process and this matter should be looked into seriously.

The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja, replying to the points raised by members, explained once again in detail the procedure being followed through which different castes can be included or excluded from this list. She said that the process takes a lot of time and several years pass in following it and then only it takes the shape of a Bill. Responding to the issue of dwindling employment opportunities in public sector and the increasing importance of private sector is in our economy, she informed that the Government had taken a serious view of this and is taking it actively with various private sector fora. She expressed the hope that the private sector would take it

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Virender Kashyap, P.L. Punia, Shailendra Kumar, Bhudeo Choudhary, Sakti Mohan Malik, Mohan Jena, Sanjay Singh Chauhan, Prabodh Panda, S.D. Shariq, Asaduddin Owaisi, Virendra Kumar, Dhruvanarayana, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Dr. Ajay Kumar.

seriously. She said that the issue regarding Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, as was raised by some members, is an important issue and that the Government is also considering to bring somehow a central legislation on this. On the issue of inclusion of certain communities in the list, she said that the issue of cast is very complex. It is not possible to give a time frame by when a particular caste would be included. Caste census is going on. Let us wait for it. After the report is released the Parliament can discuss it.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

National Food Security Bill, 2013: On 7 August 2013, the Minister of State of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Prof. K.V. Thomas introduced a Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Moving Motion for consideration of the Bill on 13 August 2013, Prof. K.V. Thomas said that with the said Act, the Government would fulfill its promise to make food fundamental right. He said that the Standing Committee which reviewed the initial Food Security Bill, recommended the Bill, with only one member recording the dissent. Recommendations were then shared with States in a meeting on 13 February 2013. Most of the recommendations of the Standing Committee had been accepted by the Government. Elaborating on the scope of the Bill on 26 August 2013, Prof. Thomas said that the categorization of the covered household in the priority and general category in the original Bill has been done away with as recommended by the Standing Committee, which would avoid problems associated with the categorization of beneficiaries as *Antyodaya Anna Yojana (*AAY), general and students. However, existing households will be protected at 35 Kg. per household per month as they constitute poorest of the poor. The subsidized prices of Rs.3, Rs.2 and Rs.1 per Kg. for rice, wheat and coarse grains, respectively, would continue for a period of three years from the date of the commencement of the Act, and fully reviewed later. State-wise coverage is to be determined by the Central Government. Coverage under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for each State has been received from the Planning Commission and also shared with the State Governments. Number of persons to be covered will be on the basis of the census of 2011 population. The State Governments are required to identify households.

Pregnant women and lactating mothers would be entitled to meals and maternity benefits of not less than Rs. 6000. The recommendation

of the Standing Committee to restrict it to two children only has not been accepted by the Government. Children in the age of 6 months to 14 years would be entitled to meals under ICDS and Mid-day Meal Schemes. The eldest women of the household of age 18 years or above would be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards. It means the mother becomes the head of the family. The Central Government would provide assistance to States in meeting the expenditure incurred by them for transportation of food grains within the States. This Bill encourages more accountability and more transparency in the entire PDS system.

The total food grain requirement for implementation of National Food Security is estimated to be around 62 million tonnes. Under the existing TPDS, the allocation of 504.7 lakh tonnes of food grains has been made during 2012-13. The estimated food subsidy for the implementation of the National Food Security Bill, 2013-14 is Rs. 1,24,827 crore. Out of the 35 States, 17 States gets more than what they are getting now and 18 States are getting less than that. The Government has taken the major decision that whatever may have been the off-take of these 18 States during the last three years under the normal TPDS system that would be completely protected.

Participating in the discussion*, Smt. Sonia Gandhi (INC) said that

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prabodh Panda, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Dara Singh Chauhan, Sharad Yadav, P. Viswanathan, Rudra Madhab Ray, A. Ganeshamurti, Jose K. Mani, J.M. Aaron Rashid, R. Dhruvanarayana, P.R. Natarajan, Haribhau Jawale, Kalyan Banerjee, Raju Shetti, S. Semmalai, T.R. Baalu, Satpal Maharaj, Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque, Harsh Vardhan, Jitender Singh Malik, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Arjun Maghwal, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Jayshreeben Patel, Kachhadia Naranbhai, A.T. Nana Patil, Ganesh Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Anant Ganagaram Geete, Ponnam Prabhakar, C. Sivasami, Dilip Gandhi, Hansraj G. Ahir, Praful Manoharbhai Patel, Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Anto Antony, Dinesh Chandra Yadav, Balkrishna K. Shukla, Ashok Argal, Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Gorakhnath Pandey, Nama Nageswara Rao, P.D. Rai, Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre, Sohan Potai, P.T. Thomas, Jayant Chaudhary, P. Karunakaran, P.L. Punia, Vijay Bahadur Singh, Gananan D. Babar, Toofani Saroj, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Ramsinh Rathwa, Lalu Prasad, S.S. Ramasubbu, S.D. Shariq, Om Prakash Yadav, Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, Bhausaheb R. Wakchaure, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Premdas, Naveen Jindal, Vincet H. Pala, Yogi Adityanath, Jagdambika Pal, Nilesh N. Rane, Ratan Singh, Baliram Jadhav, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Asaduddin Owaisi, Thirumaavalavan, S.K. Bwiswmuthiary, Virendra Kumar, C. Rajendran, O.S. Manian, Kameshwar Baitha, Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi, Rakesh Sachan, Rajendra Agrawal, Abdul Rahman, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Libra, Shivarama Gouda, Adv. Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Adv. A. Sampath, Dr, Murli Manohar Joshi, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Baliram, Dr. M. Thambi Durai, Dr. Charles Dias, Dr. Thokchom Meinya, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Ajay Kumar, Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani, Prof. Ram Shankar Katheria, Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Km. Saroj Pandey, Smt. Jyoti Dhurve and Smt. Jayaprada.

it was a historic step. In 2009, the Congress party had promised to the country in its election manifesto that it would bring food security law and provide foodgrains to all the people of the country, particularly the weaker sections of the society. Emphasizing the fact that both agriculture and farmers have been integral part of the Government's policy, she said that their needs have been given top priority and would always remain so in future as well. So far as PDS and fair price shops are concerned, there is a need to overhaul PDS. There is also need to ensure that benefits of this system reach actual beneficiary and in right quantity. There is also need to address the problems of leakage prevailing in the system. That is the reason for making provisions regarding important reforms in PDS system in the said Bill, she said. Right to Food Security is a very strong medium to empower needy, enhance accountability of the administration, reducing corruption and making the whole system effective. The Bill would provide participation to women self help groups and Gram Panchayat in running PDS. The interest of *Antyodaya* families has been fully protected in the Bill. She admitted that however, there are various types of shortcomings in these schemes which have to be removed. Our goal for the foreseeable future, she said, must be to wipe out hunger and mal-nutrition from our country.

Replying to the points raised by members, Prof. K.V. Thomas said that in the process of implementation of this important Bill, both the State Government and Central Government have to go hand-in-hand. Then only this would become a successful legislation. He said that in the Bill, 67 per cent of the population of the country is being covered, that is 82 crore people. Our burden has gone to about Rs.1,30,000 crore as well as we need 62 million tonnes of food grains. On the suggestion of having universal system, he said that this proposal has been examined in depth. We looked at our production and procurement targets. We produce 32 to 33 percentage of what is produced in the country. So, we cannot go beyond that. Admitting that the PDS in the country is weak, he said however, during the last four years, the Central Government had made strenuous efforts with the State Government. Form 22 crore ration cards in the country at that time, now it has come to 16 crores. Calling it a commendable achievement, he congratulated the States. On the issue of damages and leakages in the Central procurement system, he pointed out that five years back our damages and losses during procurement were to the tune of 2 per cent which had come down to 0.07 per cent. On the point raised by some members whether we have enough storage capacity, he said that five years back, our storage capacity was to the tune of 55 million tonnes which had grown to 75 million tonnes. By 2014-15, we would have 85 million

tonnes of storage capacity. On the matter of 18 states including Tamil Nadu and Kerala, not getting what they are getting under the TPDS system, he said that whatever is the off take of the last three years of all the States would be completely protected. On another apprehension expressed by members that whether the MSP will be protected and whether we will protect the farmers, he stated that whatever food gains that come to the *Mandis* would be taken over by FCI. Similarly, the Government is not going to freeze the MSP. Concluding, he said that when we go ahead with the implementation of the Scheme, there can be lacunae; there can be blocks and we will find out solutions.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012: On 24 August 2013, the Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj, Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, moved a Motion to take into consideration the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Kerala and Chhattisgarh.

Replying to the points raised by members who participated in the discussion*, Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo said that it is a fact that there are many communities which are scheduled in one State and which are not scheduled in the neighbouring States and that the discretion in this respect lies with the state Government. Regarding another point raised by members about large-scale displacement of tribals from the land that they have been occupying for years, he admitted that it is major problem; this is a problem which had brought in a lot of unrest as it is because of this, they have become homeless and deprived of their traditional sources of livelihood. And it is with this in mind during the regime of UPA-I that the Forest Rights Act was enacted.

On the issue of large parts of lands which have remained un-surveyed and a reference by member to Land Acquisition Act of 1894, he said that even to get compensation or rehabilitation under that Act, there was no proof that they had. There was no basis on which they could be rehabilitated or on which compensation could be given to them. That is why the Forest Rights Act is of immense importance to Scheduled Tribes and to the forest dwellers.

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* Members who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sohan Potai, Raghuvir Singh Meena, Shailendra Kumar, Dara Singh Chauhan, P. Karunakaran, Mohan Jena, J.M. Aaron Rashid, M. Anandan, Prabodh Panda, S.K. Bwiswmuthiary, P.D. Rai, Ch. Lal Singh, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Prof. S.D. Shariq, Dr. Ajay Kumar and Dr. Charles Dias.

Informing further, the Minister said that several workshops and Regional Conferences are being held to make the local people and the State Government aware of the provisions of the Forest Rights Act. He expressed that hope that if the new Land Acquisition law, which was under consideration, is passed, the tribals will also get the benefit of this rather than falling back on the 1894 outmoded and antiquated law which we still follow.

Speaking about the threat of mining in these areas, the Minister said that this has been a cause of concern to us and also to the tribals especially who have been living in these areas. As far as these forest areas are concerned, they are mineral rich areas. We require the minerals but at the same time the Government has stood for inclusive growth, this process should also be covered under law. So, there are two kinds of areas as far as this mineral rich and forest areas are concerned. One is the Schedule V areas where the people living in these areas enjoy Constitutional protection and safeguards, others are the non-scheduled V areas. In the Schedule V areas, the people who do not belong to Scheduled Tribes listed in that particular State are prohibited from taking land on lease or buying land. However, he said this unfortunately has not been followed strictly by many State Governments.

About the diversion of funds which are meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan, by the State Governments, he said that this has to be stopped.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011[§]*:* on 29 August 2013, the Minister of Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh moved that the Bill to ensure a humane, participatory, informed consultative and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement thereof and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an

[§] The Bill was introduced in Lok as the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. The short title of the Bill was changed to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Replying to the views expressed by members*, Shri Jairam Ramesh informed that the Standing Committee had discussed the Bill threadbare and made several recommendations. Besides, several political parties had submitted written suggestions during the past two years. He then held discussions with various organizations several times, talked to corporate sector organizations and received suggestions from social workers as well. The Bill had been formulated after taking into account the views of all of them. That is why there is a lot of difference between the draft of the Bill which was placed in public domain two years ago and the current Bill. A provision has been made through amendment on leasing as was mentioned by the members. Through this amendment, the right to decide about leasing is vested in the States. Regarding the point raised that there is no provision of appeal in the bill, he informed that *vide* section 45 of the Bill, it is clearly mentioned that the order is appealable in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Authority and one can further move to the High Court. Regarding the urgency clause, he agreed with the point raised by members that misuse of 1894 legislation was clearly made in the name of the urgency clause. Therefore, while defining urgency clause, the Government has provided that it can only be invoked on two occasions which are National Security and Natural Disasters. On the question about retrospective clause, he said that this is about section 24 under which it has been provided that if the award has not been passed under the previous law

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* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rajnath Singh, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Surendra Singh Nagar, Rajiv Ranjan (Lalan) Singh, Sudip Bandyopadhyay, T.K.S. Elangovan, Basudeb Acharia, Tathagata Satpathy, Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao, Nama Nageswara Rao, Arjun Meghwal, Jayant Chaudhary, Abdul Rahman, A. Ganeshamurthi, M. Krishnaswamy, Gutha Sukhender Reddy, Shivarama Gowda, C. Sivasami, S. Semmalai, Satpal Maharaj, Lalu Prasad, Dinesh Kashyap, N. Peethambara Kurup, O.S. Manian, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Ponnam Prabhakar, Sohan Potai, Prabodh Panda, S.D. Shariq, Hukumdev Narayan Yadav, P.D. Rai, Ravinder Kumar Pandey, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Maadam, Harish Chaudhary, Ram Singh Kaswan, E.T. Mohammed Basheer, Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, Nripendra Nath Roy, C. Rajendran, Asaduddin Owaisi, Rajaram Pal, Neeraj Shekhar, Naveen Jindal, Raju Shetti, P.L. Punia, Hansraj G. Ahir, Kachhadia Naranbhai, Ghanshyam Anuragi, Ratan Singh, Rajendra Agrawal, Dilip Gandhi, Adv. Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar, Dr. M. Thambi Durai, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Dr. Ajay Kumar, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. Charles Dias, Prof. Sk. Saidul Haque, Prof. Rama Shankar Katheria, Km. Meenakshi Natrajan, Smt. Supriya Sule, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Rama Devi, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel, Smt. Jayaprada and Smt. Putul Kumari.

than the new law will be applicable. Secondly, if the award has been passed and no compensation has been given and no physical possession has been taken, the new law will be applicable. The third situation where this clause will be applicable is when award has been passed but farmer has not been given more than 50 per cent compensation which will entail enforcement of this law. On the apprehension expressed by several members that this Act will ultimately give vast powers to the bureaucracy, he said there is fixed time limit at every level of the procedure and that the States would adhere to these timelines. Replying to the suggestion of the members that multi-crop irrigated land should not be acquired, he agreed that such provision did exist in the draft of September 2011. However, on receipt of letters from the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Kerala in which they pointed out that all of their land is multi-crop irrigated land and they sought to know whether the Government opposed to industrialization in these States, amendment is being brought out for fixing the limits in this regard which will be determined by the State Governments. Referring to the mention about land bank, he informed that in the draft, it was mentioned that if the land was not used for ten years then it would be returned back to the farmers, However, the Standing Committee made a recommendation to reduce the period from 10 years to 5 years which the Government accepted. Further, it will be decided by the States whether to return the land to the farmers or it be kept with the land bank. Referring to issue that had been repeatedly raised whether the Government is for forcible land acquisition through this Act, he informed that there is no such provision in the Act which supports forcible land acquisition. The provision of 80 percent for the private projects and 70 per cent for the Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been made because there was an apprehension in the minds of certain people that forcible land acquisition will be made. However, there is no scope for land acquisition without the prior written consent.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012: Moving the Motion on 5 September 2013 for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Dr. Girija Vyas said that the Union Government has moved this Bill in view of the special contribution by the street vendors and in order to enable them to earn their livelihood in a better way by setting up better conditions. The Bill provides security to the current street vendors in two ways. First, the implementation of the Bill would totally secure all the street vendors from the problem of eviction and relocation. Besides, the Bill would facilitate the inclusion of the street vendors

being issued vending certificates, licenses in the category of those who were issued vending certificates, licenses, etc. prior to the enforcement of this Act. Special emphasis has been laid on Natural Markets and these have been particularly defined. Natural Markets are defined to be places where buyers and vendors assemble traditionally for the sale and purchase of a specific product or service for more than a specified period.

In regard to crowded places, the restrictions on vending are imposed since the places are crowded. The Bill has given them a major protection that a crowded place would not be treated as non-vending zone unless the issuance of vending certificates to those vendors in such zones is prohibited. The Bill has a provision as per which five per cent fund of proposed National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) (which is to replace the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana-SJSRY) has been earmarked for training, capacity building of these people, for beautification of cities and to provide grant to these people. The Bill also provides for the setting up of a mechanism for the redressal of non judicial complaints.

Replying to the points raised by members*, on 6 September 2013, the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Dr. Girija Vyas stated that exercise on this Bill was started in the year 2004 and this was presented to the Parliament after a complete process. She said that almost half of the suggestions of the members had already been incorporated by way of amendments. Speaking further, she said that although some of the states had done some work in this regard but some were quite indifferent. So the Union Government took this subject through Concurrent List. Replying to some questions raised about the membership of the Committee, she said that there are street vendors, market associations and 10 per cent NGOs in the Town Vending Committee. Thus, their number touches 60-70 per cent mark. Further that no existing vendors having certificates would be excluded there

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* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shailendra Kumar, K. Jayaprakash Hegde, Anant Gangaram Geete, Ramashankar Rajbhar, J.M. Aaron Rashid, C. Rajendran, Dara Singh Chauhan, Ashok Argal, Arjun Meghwal, Virender Kashyap, Adhi Sankar, Mahendra Kumar Roy, Jayant Chaudhary, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Nikhil Kumar Choudhary, Prabodh Panda, Nama Nageswara Rao, N. Peethambara Kurup, M. Krishnaswamy, Satpal Maharaj, Jagadanand Singh, Ganesh Singh, Jagdambika Pal, Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam, P.L. Punia, Nripendra Nath Roy, S. Gandhiselvan, Asaduddin Owaisi, Gorakhnath Pandey, R. Thamarai Selvan, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Dr. Ratna De Nag, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Tarun Mandal, Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhanshi Lakshmi, Smt. Meena Singh, Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Smt. Jayshreeben K. Patel, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Rama Devi and Smt. Putul Kumari.

from. Besides, survey would be conducted every five years and vending zones would be fixed quite liberally.

Dr. Vyas informed that a provision of penalty of Rs. 2000 has been made for anyone found vending without license. So far as property and their goods is concerned, maximum two days will be taken in processing of their applications. Insurance and credit both have been linked with it. Besides, banks will also provide assistance. The responsibility of sanitation lies with municipalities. She agreed with the members that it should not be imposed on the vendors. Speaking further, she informed that Police protection is the base of this Bill. Till now, there was no law in this regard but now there will be a tough law in place, she informed. She stressed that awareness programmes should be organized at different places so that those people could come to know about their rights. Referring to about 21 questions and suggestions from the members she said that she would furnish to them written reply in respect thereof.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012: On 6 September 2013, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Kumari Selja, moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said that with a view to eliminate manual scavenging and insanitary latrines and to provide for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers, a multi-pronged strategy has been worked out in the provisions of the Bill.

Replying to the points raised by members*, Kumari Selja said that first Bill was brought in 1993 and a legislation was enacted. Despite enactment, the previous Bill was not implemented, because an option had been given to States for implementation of the Bill. The Supreme Court had given directives, but almost all the States gave in writing that this practice is not prevailing in their state. Under a scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for conversion to dry latrines, States were requested to take funds and abolish this practice, convert it into dry latrines. But the Ministry did not receive any proposals, because most of the States had submitted affidavits then

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* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arjun Meghwal, Satpal Maharaj, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Rajaiah Siricilla, Shailendra Kumar, Bhakta Charan Das, Virender Kashyap, Maheswar Hazare, Adhi Sankar, Jagdambika Pal, Mohan Jena, M. Anandan, Nama Nageswara Rao, P.L. Punia, Prabodh Panda, Jagadanand Singh, Dr. Baliram, Dr. Ratna De Nag, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Prof. (Dr.) Ram Shankar, Dr. Mahendrasingh P. Chauhan, Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh, Smt. Jayshreeben K. Patel and Smt. Susmita Bauri.

how could they agree that this practice is still going on. She said that therefore, the mentality has to be changed and a very strong legislation is required. According to 2011 figures, we found that around 26 lakh insanitary latrines still exist in our country. However, we do not have survey figures as to how many people are engaged in the practice of carrying night soil. This Act has all the provisions, be it for survey, penal action, imposition of fine and imprisonment. Regarding the concern expressed by some members about sceptic tank and sewage, she stated that it has been told as a regulated activity in the Bill. The Ministry of Labour is bringing a new Bill for regulating the activities of those who are engaged in the sewage and sceptic tanks. A Committee would be constituted in this regard, which would have all kinds of representation, of elected representatives also. She said that although many of concerns expressed by members have been addressed in the Bill, but if something is left, she assured that it would definitely be put in rules or framed guidelines.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Fourteenth Session of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha, the actual number of notices of Starred Questions (SQ) and Unstarred Questions (USQ) tabled by the members was 22,935 (14,194 SQ and 8,741 USQ). After splitting, a few Questions where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 23,320 (14,445 SQ and 8,875 USQ). 8 Short Notice Questions were also received. The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 1,115 for 22 August 2013 and 647 for the sitting to be held on 16 August 2013, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot was 597 for 5 August 2013 and 414 for 26 August 2013, respectively. The maximum number of members whose names were included in the ballot process was 302 for 22 August 2013 and the minimum number of members included in the ballot was 182 for 6 August 2013.

A total of 339 members had asked Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) during the Session. The maximum number of Questions *i.e.*, 67 was admitted/clubbed in the name of Shri Adhalrao Shivaji Patil, MP and Shri Adsul Anandrao, MP.

A total of 11 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 0.73. The maximum number of

Starred Questions answered orally in a single day was 4 on 27 August 2013.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appeared in the List came to 30 per day during the entire Session.

3,724 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session and 80 copies each of the replies of Starred Questions were sent half-an-hour before the commencement of the Question Hour to the Parliamentary Notice Office per day for the use of members.

In all, 8 Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

In all, 2 notices of Half-an-Hour discussion were received during the Session. One notice was admitted and discussed and the other was disallowed.

A total of 6 correcting Statements were made by the Ministers correcting the replies given by them to Questions in Lok Sabha in the recent past.

On 7, 12, 13, 14, 19, 26 and 30 August 2013, Questions could not be taken up during the Question Hour due to interruptions in the House. Hence, the replies to all the Starred Questions listed for these days were treated as Unstarred and their answers together with the answers to Unstarred Questions were printed in the official report for the day.

There were 16 sittings originally scheduled to be held, but due to one reason or the other, two sittings fixed for 16 and 21 August 2013 were cancelled. Since the Questions listed for 16 August had already been circulated *vide* Starred and Unstarred lists, the replies to them were laid on the Table of the House in the next sitting *i.e.* 19 August 2013. The notices of Questions tabled for 21 August 2013 were treated as lapsed as the lists of Questions were not circulated.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Sarvashri Birendra Prasad, Mahendra Karma, Lonappan Nambadan, Vidya Charan Shukla, N. Dennis, Dinkar Balu Patil, Subhash Yadav, Harisinh Chavda, Samar Mukherjee, Khurshid Alam Khan, Arun Kumar Nehru, P. Subbiah Ambalam, Amar Roy Pradhan, Ram Naresh Tripathi, D.P. Yadava, S.M. Lal Jan Basha, Dowarka Parshad Bairwa, Bhagwan Dutta Shastri, Hari Kishore Singh, Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma and Smt. Bhavna Devraj Chikhalia, all former members and Shri Dilip Singh Judev, a sitting member.

RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha met on 5 August 2013 for its Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth Session and was adjourned *sine die* on 7 September 2013. The Rajya Sabha was prorogued by the President on 10 September 2013. In all, the House sat for 21 days during the Session. A resume of some of the important discussions held and business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement made by the Minister of Coal regarding Investigation of Coal Block Allocation by Central Bureau of Investigation and Furnishing of Documents to CBI: Making a Statement in the House on 20 August 2013 and 23 August 2013, the Minister of Coal, Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal informed that as reported by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) regarding irregularities in allocation of coal blocks made since 1993, 3 preliminary cases of enquiry and 13 First Information Reports (FIRs) were registered in May 2012. Thereafter, CBI asked for related files/ documents/feedbacks/agenda forms etc. in original from the Ministry of Coal. He said that till that date, 769 files/letters/agenda books/feedbacks had been handed over to CBI for investigation. As the investigation was in progress, if additional documents were called for by the CBI, the Ministry would supply them and in case any of them was found untraceable, all efforts would be made to locate it, he said.

He conveyed that CBI had requested for applications/documents of 157 companies who had applied prior to 28 June 2004 for coal blocks and which actually were not allocated. Since some documents could not be located, on 11 July 2013 an Inter-Ministerial Committee was set-up under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Ministry of Coal). The Committee also included representatives from Ministries/Departments of Power, Steel, Industrial Policy and Promotion as well as Coal India Limited (CIL) and Central Mine Planning and Development Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The Committee had been mandated to examine and review non-unavailability of the files/documents, and suggest appropriate measures and action to trace them. He informed that till that date, the Committee had held two meetings wherein all members had been

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* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

requested to trace and arrange documents related to their respective Departments. He assured the House that Ministry would make all efforts to arrange and provide the documents requested by CBI.

While replying to the points raised by the members, on 3 September 2013, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh emphasized that the Government was making all efforts to locate the papers requisitioned by the CBI and it would be premature to say that some papers were missing. He stated that vast majority of the papers sought by the CBI had already been supplied to them. He clarified that Government had nothing to hide and the fact that 1,50,000 pages of documentation had already been provided to the CBI showed that their intention to facilitate the process of investigation could not be questioned. He added that the matter of allocation of coal blocks is *sub judice* and Apex Court of the country was looking into all aspects of these allocations. Also, ongoing investigation by the CBI in the matter was being closely monitored by the Apex Court. He said that as per the Supreme Court's order dated 29 August 2013, the Supreme Court had directed CBI to provide a comprehensive list of outstanding documents and records within five days and thereafter the Government would have to provide the available papers within two weeks. If the Government was unable to locate any paper within the stipulated time, as directed by the Supreme Court, a report would be filed with the CBI for appropriate inquiry and investigation. In this view, he urged all members not to draw hasty conclusions and let the House continue with its normal business.

Statement made by the Prime Minister on Current Economic Situation in the Country: Making a Statement in the House on 30 August 2013, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh addressed the concern of the Government and public about depreciating value of Rupee against the Dollar since last week of May due to erratic exchange rate. He attributed this to the markets' reaction to certain unexpected external developments. Global factors such as tensions over Syria and the prospect of US Federal Reserve tapering its policy of quantitative easing leading to reversal of capital flows to emerging economies had caused general weakness in their currencies. Huge imports of gold, higher import cost of crude oil and of coal recently and worsening exports, due to weak demand in markets, had made the current account deficit unsustainably large. He stressed on the need of reducing the appetite for gold, economizing on the use of petroleum products and taking steps to increase exports.

The Prime Minister informed that the measures had been taken to reduce the current account deficit and expressed confidence that the

Government would be able to lower it to 70 billion dollars this year. He said that to some extent, depreciation in Rupee could be good for the economy by giving impetus to export competitiveness and discouraging unnecessary imports. He expected that in coming months, exports would strengthen correcting the current account deficit to some extent. Allaying the doubts in some quarters, he clarified that the Reserve Bank of India and the Government had taken some steps to stabilize the Rupee but not through capital controls or reversal of reforms. He hoped that in view of decision of the Cabinet Committee on Investment to revive stalled projects, growth friendly measures taken over the last six months *viz.* liberalizing norms for Foreign Direct Investment inflows, resolution of some tax issues concerning industry and fuel subsidy reform, growth would pick up in the second half of the fiscal year. Inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index had been coming down, though inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index was still high. He expected that favorable monsoon and the anticipated good harvest would help bring down food prices.

Recognizing the fact that fundamentals of the Indian economy continue to be strong, the Prime Minister informed that India's overall public-debt to GDP ratio had been on declining trend from 73.2 per cent of GDP in 2006-07 to 66 per cent in 2012-13; the country's foreign exchange reserves stand at US$ 278 billion and are more than sufficient to meet India's external financing requirements. He attributed the phenomenon of rise in bad debts in the Indian banking sector to liquidity problem rather than to solvency. Thus, many of the projects in the sector were not unviable, but only delayed. As soon as they come on stream, they would generate revenue and repay loans. He mentioned that reforms like reduction of subsidies, insurance and pension sector reforms, elimination of bureaucratic red tape and implementing Goods and Services Tax, were held up due to lack of political consensus. He urged all political parties to join in the Government's efforts to put the economy back on the path of stable sustainable growth.

Giving clarifications on various points raised by the members, the Prime Minister admitted that there had been nervousness among domestic and foreign investors. However, he asserted that problem could not be resolved unilaterally. He urged all members of the House to send a message that India remains a viable, bankable and credit-worthy proposition by ensuring that essential legislations having vital bearing on the fortunes of the country were passed by the Parliament. Sharing his concern about inflation, he informed that through public sector agencies, which are in charge of public distribution, it had

been ensured by the Government that the price of wheat and rice remained more or less at the same level as it was in 2003. He expressed his belief that the expected good harvest in view of favourable monsoon would provide an opportunity to deal with food inflation. With regard to his participation in the Council of Group of 20, he said that he had always voiced his concern during its meetings that while pursuing their fiscal and monetary policies, the developed countries should take into account repercussions of these on the economies of the emerging and developing countries. Brushing aside the belief that the Indian economy was back to the 1991 situation, he reiterated that the economy's fundamentals were much stronger; country's foreign exchange reserves were equal to seven months of imports. Dismissing the fear that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of India would go down to 3 per cent, he expressed hope that this year, it would be about 5.5 per cent. Falling exports rate, he attributed partly to slowing world economy and partly because of the growing un-competitiveness of Indian exports. Recession of the Rupee, he said, provided an opportunity to put in place some corrective measures. Regarding Foreign Direct Investment, he said that speculators did not calculate the long term interest of investors and concentrated on short term gains, thus not having much effect on the health of the economy. He requested members not to be influenced by speculative inflows and outflows and rather, trust the ability of the Government to tackle India's economic problems.

Calling Attention on Situation Arising out of Repeated Attacks on Indian Fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy: On 22 August 2013, Dr. V. Maitreyan (AIADMK) called the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to this issue.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Salman Khurshid stated that the Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. He asserted that responding to reports regarding incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, the Government immediately takes up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that Sri Lankan Navy acts with restraint and Indian fishermen are treated in a humane and pragmatic manner. In this respect, the Minister mentioned about the Government's Joint Statement made with the Sri Lankan Government on 26 October 2008 wherein it was agreed that there would be no firing on Indian fishing vessels and Indian fishing vessels would not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. It was also agreed to hold a meeting of the fishermen communities from the two countries to address the issue. Following the October 2008

understanding, the incidents of attack and apprehension of Indian Fishermen by Sri Lankan authorities have come down. Sri Lanka however, continued to deny the involvement of their Navy in the alleged attacks in Indian waters.

The Minister informed that at the 4th meeting of the India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group on Fisheries held on 13 to 14 January 2012 in Colombo, both countries agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances. He further said that during his meeting with the External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka on 19 August 2013, he took up the issue of expeditious release of Indian fishermen in their custody. During his meeting with him on 2 November 2012, on the sidelines of the 12th meeting of the Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) Council of Ministers, both of them agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and reiterated to extend humane treatment to all fishermen. At the 8th India-Sri Lanka Joint Commission Meeting, both the countries once again committed to decrease incidents pertaining to fishing on the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). The matter was raised with the Sri Lankan Government during National Security Advisor's (NSA) visit to Sri Lanka during 8 to 9 July 2013. On 7 August 2013, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner was issued a demarche by the Ministry of External Affairs for the expeditious release of Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lanka.

The Minister further added that the Government is also working with the concerned State Governments on the need to sensitise Indian fishermen to respect the International Maritime Boundary Line. He stated that the matter concerns not only the livelihood of an important segment of fishermen and folks of our coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, but also our relationship with Sri Lanka in the larger context. He informed that the Indian Government has requested the Sri Lankan Government that the previous arrangement of releasing the people shortly after taking them into custody may not be revoked in the wake of elections. Also, they should not change the system of releasing fishermen without any judicial or *quasi judicial* procedure, as India does. He, however, claimed that since 2008 the number of incidents reported had considerably come down. He said that Government is trying to ensure that the problem is addressed in a manner which is sustainable, permanent and fair.

Short Duration Discussion on Large Scale Devastation Caused by Cloud Bursts, Flash Floods and Landslides recently in Uttarakhand: A Short Duration Discussion on the above mentioned issue took place on

5, 6 August 2013 and 22 August 2013. Initiating the discussion, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari (BJP) said that the calamity that occurred on 16 and 17 June 2013 had been unprecedented and affected not only Uttarakhand but the whole country. As estimated, around 10,000 people had either been died or were missing. He expressed anguish on the fact that despite the warning of heavy rains in advance by the meteorological department, the State Government did not take any action. He thanked the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Air Force soldiers who did a commendable job by saving thousands of lives after the calamity. He however, criticized the State Government for delay in sending the forces which would have saved many more lives.

Shri Koshyari stated that around 3,000 roads of Uttarakhand were broken. Sources of employment and houses of people had been destroyed and they were on the verge of starvation. Around 300 villages needed immediate rehabilitation. People were staying in open tents. He urged for a collective effort to save the people in Uttarakhand. He said, taking the responsibility of the calamity, Central Government should declare it a national disaster. He said that a Commission should be constituted under the Chairmanship of a Supreme Court judge to enquire into the follies and mismanagement in handling the situation afterwards. He further stated that in the High Level Committee set up by the Prime Minister in this regard, leaders of opposition of both the Houses and of the State Legislature should also be included.

Participating* in the discussion, Smt. Prabha Thakur (INC) held that the tragedy has not been only of Uttarakhand, but of the whole country. She appreciated the way Ministers and people of Uttarakhand, Governmental organisations and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) from all over the country offered as much help as they could without any discrimination. She urged that Central Government and the Government of Uttarakhand to ensure that all the help reaches the victims of tragedy and devastated villages are rehabilitated properly.

Expressing grief on the tragic incident, Shri Satish Chandra Mishra (BSP) raised the issue of compensation to the thousands of people who

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* Others who took part in the discussion: Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Rama Chandra Khuntia, Prasanta Chatterjee, Baishnab Parida, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Mahendra Singh Mahra, Tarun Vijay, Satish Chandra Misra, Srinjoy Bose, Naresh Agrawal, D. Raja, Ram Kripal Yadav, Tapan Kumar Sen, Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Dr. Prabha Thakur, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani and Km. Mayawati.

were missing and could not be located. He said that as conveyed by the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, compensation had been provided to the people of all other states except those of Uttar Pradesh. He informed that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had not yet verified the list of 1,900 victims, FIRs in respect of whom had been registered in Uttar Pradesh. Criticizing the Government of Uttar Pradesh, he requested the Central Government to take the responsibility of the task.

Shri Naresh Agrawal (SP) said that Uttar Pradesh had to face the maximum loss in the tragedy as number of pilgrims from the State was highest. Speaking reproachfully of the Uttarakhand Government, he stated that many States, including Uttar Pradesh, had offered help in this regard, but due to political reasons it was denied. Criticizing the mismanagement of the Uttarakhand Government, he said that after the incident they did not get connection of any control room where they could have conveyed information about their trapped pilgrims. Bringing attention of the House towards the bad state of affairs in the strategically sensitive border areas where pilgrimages are situated, he desired that through an ordinance or bill these pilgrimages should be brought under the control of Defence. From safety point of view and to ensure identity of people visiting these places, he stressed on registration process.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, at the outset, paid homage to all who lost their lives in the horrendous natural calamity. He lauded the heroic role played by the personnel of Indian Air Force, ITBP, Army, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), Armed Forces Medical Services and all other agencies, including NGOs who provided prompt support and invaluable service during this grave crisis. He saluted the twenty personnel of Indian Air Force, ITBP and NDRF who lost their lives in a tragic helicopter crash during the rescue operation.

On the need for better preparedness to deal with natural disasters, Shri Ramachandran informed that the Central Government had built in a system whereby each Ministry would have to certify that necessary mitigation concerns were looked into. Speaking on the response measures taken by the Government after the incident, he informed that on receiving advisories from Meteorological Department, the ITBP units, already deployed in Uttarakhand, had swung into action. The Government of India also promptly mobilized all Central Ministries and agencies and National Crisis Management Committee coordinated efforts of all agencies, in concert with the State Government, continuously. The Prime Minister, alongwith United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Chairperson, visited Uttarakhand

on 19 June 2013 and announced an amount to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crore to the State. The Government of India deputed a Member of the National Disaster Management Authority to coordinate closely with all agencies which resulted in evacuation of 1.1 lakh persons to safer places in the shortest possible time.

The Minister further stated that call of members regarding special efforts to re-develop and rehabilitate the Uttarakhand and geologically sensitive villages there, would be duly considered. Concerns about the need to pay attention to ecology, planning and better preparedness of disaster management would be taken care of. The sacrifice and bravery of armed forces would be recognised and rewarded as per the Government rules. He informed that the State Government has devised a procedure in Uttarakhand for enquiry of such missing persons who could be presumed to be no more so that the next of their kin would be given an *ex gratia* amount of Rs. 5 lakh each, on par with the deceased persons. Regarding telecommunication services, he submitted that immediate point-to-point communication by telephone was established at Kedarnath, Badrinath, Barkot and Harshil. As regards restoration and protection of the Kedarnath Temple, he informed that Cabinet Committee on Uttarakhand which first met on 31 July 2013 had taken decision to provide appropriate assistance to the State Government for the purpose. Regarding preparation of a National Plan for Disaster Management, he conveyed that a Draft National Policy for Response, Mitigation and Human Resource had been prepared and circulated to the stakeholders for comments, which further would be considered by the National Executive Committee. He mentioned about the Task Force constituted by the Government of India in the year 2011 to study and report on the lacunae, deficiencies and bottlenecks in the disaster response mechanism. He informed that the Task Force had submitted its report and the Government was examining it deeply. On query regarding road connectivity, he said that more than 1,700 roads had been temporarily restored. In the end, he expressed gratitude to the members for their valuable suggestions.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Companies Bill, 2012: On 6 August 2013, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Shri Sachin Pilot moved the motion that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. The Companies Act, 1956 was enacted with the object to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and certain other associations. In view of the changes and developments which have taken place in the national and

international economic environment since the enactment of the Companies Act, 1956, a need was felt to sustain the growth of the Indian corporate sector by enabling a new legal framework that would be compact, amenable to clear interpretation, and respond in a timely and appropriate manner to meet the requirements of ever evolving economic activities and business models.* The Minister, while moving the Bill which seeks to amend the Companies Act, 1956, stated that this Bill was a very important piece of legislation and that it was the second time in the last hundred years that we, as a country, were going to make a new Companies Law.

Replying to the debate**, the Minister of State, Shri Sachin Pilot thanked the members for their patience and for giving their inputs. He mentioned that the Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance twice and a total of 193 recommendations were put in both the Reports of the Committee and 96 per cent of the recommendations were accepted when the Bill was prepared. Emphasizing the need for the new Act, the Minister stated that the need of the nation was to create an eco-system which could create a regulatory environment where we were able to infuse growth. Further, he said that we need to align some of the global best practices into our legislations.

Going into the contents of the Bill, the Minister explained that the core focus of the Bill was to enhance transparency, to give good corporate governance and to ensure regulation that is complied with. He went further to explain that the Bill would encourage disclosures. He added that with the advent of new companies, new revenue models have emerged and new technologies have come, necessitating law which would be in compliance with the latest technologies, the latest challenges, and the latest innovations that are happening around the world.

Explaining the concept of One Person Company, Shri Sachin Pilot stated that the intent behind this new initiative was to give the same rights, the same credit facilities and the same recognition as the companies to the artisans, craftsmen, weavers who work as individual workers. He expressed his hope that this initiative would take ground in

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* Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, V.P. Singh Badnore, S.P. Singh Baghel, P. Rajeeve, Vivek Gupta, N.K. Singh, Rabinarayan Mohapatra, D. Raja, Hishey Lachungpa, Piyush Goyal, Anil Desai, Tarun Vijay, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly and Dr. Prabha Thakur.

India and encourage a lot of young people, craftsmen, weavers and artisans to take advantage of having access to banks and credit facilities.

Regarding the issue of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Shri Pilot mentioned that CSR was now for the first time being put as a part of the Statute. The Corporate Sector would be provided with a structured format to report what they are doing and also to give a framework to the activities that the companies were able to do through their profits, he explained. He further stated that the recommendation of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance to have 2 per cent net profit to be brought into CSR was a valid one. He explained that the Bill stated that it endeavoured to spend the money in their area of operation. So, wherever they were operating, they would have to declare on their websites the amount of work they were doing, the time-line, the cost and a CSR Committee was being mandated on the Board. He stated further that the Committee had to approve the projects with the company having the freedom to choose the area of work. However, he stated that there must be enough disclosures so that the shareholders get to know the work the companies were doing.

Explaining some of the important provisions in the Bill, Shri Sachin Pilot stated that there is a provision for employees and workmen to have an Employee Welfare Trust wherein the employees, through the Trust, would be able to buy shares of companies and become owners of companies in some shape or form. He also stated that there is also a provision to safeguard employees' wages and salaries in case of liquidation or the company winding up. Regarding provision for minority shareholders, he stated that there is an option for companies to have a Director who represents the minority shareholders.

The Minister further stated that for the first time the word 'fraud' has been defined. In addition to these provisions, there is also a provision for faster winding up of companies. The New Companies Bill includes the provision of creation of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for faster redressal of issues and for early winding up, quick mergers, short acquisitions, cross-border mergers, quick disposal of cases, and quick winding up of companies when they want to wind up.

Replying to a query raised by a member about auditors, he said that after every few years, the auditors need to be rotated so that there is authenticity and credibility in the reporting. He reasoned, saying that any sort of collusion that might happen would get mitigated once the auditors were rotated every five years.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Statutory Resolution Disapproving the National Food Ordinance and the National Food Security Bill, 2013: On 2 September, 2013, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley moved a Resolution that the House disapproved the National Food Security Ordinance promulgated by the President of India on 5 July, 2013. Explaining that the Ordinance-issuing power of the Government is to be used if there was a matter of utmost urgency which could not wait the Session of Parliament, the Leader of the Opposition questioned the urgency of the promulgation of the National Food Security Ordinance when the Session of the Parliament was to resume in 30 days.

Thereafter, the Minister of State, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Prof. K.V. Thomas moved that the Bill to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

Replying to the debate*, Shri Thomas addressed the concern expressed by the members and assured that the federal system of the country would be totally protected since both the Central and the State Governments have to go hand-in-hand in the case of the food security of the nation. He also informed the House that the commitment, both financial and availability of food grains to be given to the States by the Centre was much more than what the States were spending. The Minister informed that after the Draft Bill was presented to the Lok Sabha in the end of December 2011, it was sent to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution which, after having lengthy discussions, suggested

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shashi Bhusan Behera, D. Raja, Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Ram Jethmalani, D. Bandyopadhyay, Amar Singh, Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar, Mani Shankar Aiyar, Pyarimohan Mohapatra, M. Rama Jois, Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, Jai Prakash Narayan Singh, Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Ram Kripal Yadav, Ram Vilas Paswan, Ranbir Singh Parjapati, Naresh Gujral, Arun Jaitley, M. Venkaiah Naidu, Narendra Budania, Sitaram Yechury, Derek O'Brien, Naresh Agrawal, Bashistha Narain Singh, H.K. Dua, Birendra Prasad Baishya, Prakash Javadekar, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. T.N. Seema, Dr. Karan Singh, Dr. Bharat Kumar Raut, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya, Smt. Kanimozhi, Smt. Gundu Sudharani, Km. Mayawati and Smt. Vandana Chavan.

that there could be only two categories, that is, 75 percentage of priority in the rural area and 50 percentage of priority in the urban areas. He further commented that all the major recommendations of the Committee have been accepted.

Regarding the nutritional component, the Minister explained that the Government had decided to merge together the various welfare schemes like the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) or Mid-day Meal Scheme to have nutritional component. He stated that though it is good to provide everybody in the country with nutritional food, since it is practically not possible, the pregnant women, the lactating women, the newborn children, children up to the eighth standard should be provided as per kilocalories and this would be the first step.

Showing his concern for the farmers, the Minister also stated that Schedule III of the Bill clearly gives an indication that revitalisation of agriculture would be given the foremost importance. He further stated that there would be agrarian reforms through measures for securing interests of small and marginal farmers and increase in investment in agriculture.

The Resolution was put to vote and the motion was negatived.

Then, the motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013: On 4 September 2013, the Minister of Rural Development, Shri Jairam Ramesh moved the motion that the Bill to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-Government and *Gram Sabhas* established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto*, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

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* Excerpts from the Bill.

Replying to the debate*, the Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh said that since the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 has been grossly misused, efforts has been made to bring a new law which would be in the interest of farmers, dalits, tribals and capital investors. He further mentioned that the Bill aims to bring a balance between acquiring land for industrialization and urbanization and providing for rehabilitation and resettlement. He added that compensation would be given not only to farmers and landlords but also to landless people. Besides, consultation with *Gram Sabhas* has been made mandatory.

Regarding concern shown on the retrospective clause, the Minister clarified that under the new law of 2013, it would be applicable in three conditions which have been provided in Section 25 of the Bill. First, where the award was not announced under the law of 1894. Second, where award has been announced but no physical possession was taken. Third, where farmer, the owner has not accepted the compensation. He also mentioned that there would be no negative effect in the irrigational area due to this law and there would not be any acquisition of multi-crop irrigational land. He defined the role of the States stating that land acquisition is a concurrent subject and whatever acquisition takes place, the limit should be determined by the States thereby protecting the interest of the States.

Then, the motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twentieth Amendment) Bill, 2013: On 5 September 2013, the Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Kapil Sibal moved the motion that the Bill which proposed to amend the Constitution and insert a new article 124 A to constitute a Judicial Appointments Commission for making recommendations with respect to the appointment of Judges in Higher Judiciary be taken into consideration.**

During the discussion on the Bill***, the Minister explained that pursuant to a review of constitutional provisions providing for the

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Vinay Katiyar, Shantaram Naik, P. Rajeeve, Derek O'Brien, K.C. Tyagi, N. Balaganga, Baishnab Parida, Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain, Devender Goud T., Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Km. Mayawati.

** Extract from the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill.

*** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Arun Jaitley, Rajiv Shukla, Satish Chandra Misra, K.N. Balagopal, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, N.K. Singh, Shashi Bhusan Behera, K. Parasaran, D. Raja, Shadi Lal Batra, H.K. Dua, Ram Jethmalani, Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Smt. Vasanthi Stanley.

appointment and transfer of Judges and relevant Supreme Court decisions on the matter, the need for a Judicial Appointment Commission, for making recommendations for selection of judges was felt by many political parties. He mentioned that the proposed Bill would enable equal participation of Judiciary and Executive in appointment of Judges in Higher judiciary and make the system of appointments more accountable and transparent.

Then, the motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. was adopted and the Bill was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 7,014 notices of Question (4,903 Starred and 2,111 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 300 Questions were admitted as Starred and 2,324 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. 28 Starred Questions were orally answered. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1,187.

Daily average of Questions: All the list of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions each. On an average, 2 Questions were orally answered, for all the sittings having Question Hour. The maximum number of Questions orally answered was 6 on 23 August 2013.

The Unstarred Questions list for 5 August 2013 had 154 Questions in the list as 1 Question was withdrawn by the Member. All the other lists of Unstarred Questions contained 155 Questions.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: 4 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received, however, none of them was discussed.

Short Notice Question: 32 notices of Short Notice Question were received and a total of 2 such notices were admitted and answered.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made in respect of Sarvashri Gandhi Azad, Madan Bhatia, Kota Punnaiah, Samar Mukherjee, Khursheed Alam Khan, S.M. Lal Jan Basha and Dharam Chander Prashant, all ex-members, Shri Dilip Singh Judev, sitting member, Lok Sabha and also former member, Rajya Sabha and Dr. Narendra Dabholkar, social activist.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 15 July 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 19 July 2013. There were 5 sittings in all.

Financial business: On 15 July 2013, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on behalf of the Chief Minister, Shri Tarun Gogoi, presented the List of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2013-2014 to the House. The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill was introduced, considered and passed by the House on 17 July 2013.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of 16 leading personalities.

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Fourteenth Session of the Fourth Delhi Legislative Assembly commenced on 27 August 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 August 2013. There were 3 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following four Bills were passed by the House: (*i*) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2013; (*ii*) The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (Amendment) Bill, 2013; (*iii*) The Delhi Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013; and (*iv*) The Delhi Professional Colleges or Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation fee, Regulation of Admission Fixation on non-exploitative fee and other measures to ensure equity and excellence) (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri O.P. Bahal, former Metropolitan Councillor and Executive Councillor (1967-72 and 1972-77); and Srichand, former member of the Metropolitan Council (1967-72 and 1972-77). Tributes were also paid to persons killed due to cloud burst in Uttarakhand.

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly Secretariat

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Third Session of the Twelfth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly commenced on 21 August 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 30 August 2013. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 7 sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Smt. Sarla Sharma, former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Second Session of the Twelfth Nagaland Legislative Assembly commenced on 16 July 2013 and was adjourned *sine die* on 22 July 2013. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 23 July 2013. There were 5 sittings in all.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 16 July 2013, Shri Levi Rengma was declared elected as the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following five Bills were introduced, considered and passed by the House: (*i*) The Nagaland Entry Tax Bill, 2013; (*ii*) The Nagaland (Sale of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2013; (*iii*) The Nagaland Road Safety Authority Bill, 2013; (*iv*) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2013; and (*v*) The Nagaland Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2013.

Financial business: During the Session, the Chief Minister, Shri Neiphiu Rio who also holds the Finance portfolio, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularisation of Excess Expenditure for the year 2006-07; and the Annual Budget for the year 2013-2014.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for Regularisation of Excess Expenditure for the year 2006-07 was taken up. Demand Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 26, 31, 32, 35, 36, 41, 43, 47, 49, 54, 58, 60, 62, 64, 68 and 70 were without discussion put to vote and passed by the House.

The discussion on the Annual Budget for the year 2013-14 was

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* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly Secretariat

held for two days in which 15 members participated. The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the year 2013-14 were held. Forty Cut Motions were moved and the rest of the Demands without Cut Motions were deemed to have been moved.

The Demands Nos. 4, 5, 11, 12, 16, 18, 26, 28, 31, 35, 37, 39, 43, 45, 52, 53, 58 and 70 were passed without discussion after being clarified on the Questions being raised by the members were withdrawn and were put to vote and passed.

Cut Motions to Demand Nos. 3, 7 and 36 were voted out and the Demands were passed.

Demands Nos. 22, 32, 33, 38, 42, 48, 49, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64, 68, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78 and 79 the Cut Motions of which were withdrawn were put to vote and passed.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri John Lotha, former Minister and member of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly; Shri Lhouvisier Medoze and Shri Nsemo Ovung, both former members of the State Legislative Assembly.

7

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	5.8.2013 to 6.9.2013
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	73 Hours and 11 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/ FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	73 Hours and 41 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	26 Hours and 54 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	60
	(ii) Introduced	8
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	7
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	4
	(v) Discussed	14
	(vi) Passed	13
	(vii) Withdrawn	2
	(viii) Negatived	—
	(ix) Part-discussed	1
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	—
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	60
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	331
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	1 (Pending from the 13th Session)
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	329*
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notice received	494

* Two Bills were removed from register of Pending Bills.

	(ii) Admitted	36
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	275
10.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	190
11.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
	(i) Notice received	254
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Discussion held	2
	(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	Nil
13.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	49
14.	ADJOURNMENT MOTION	—
	(i) Notice received	110
	(ii) Brought before the House	Nil
	(iii) Admitted	Nil
15.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	Nil
16.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	7
	(ii) Admitted	7
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notice received	6
	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Part-discussed	1 (Pending from 13th Session)
18.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	—
	(ii) Admitted	—
	(iii) Moved & Discussed	—
	(iv) Adopted	—
	(v) Negatived	—
	(vi) Withdrawn	—
	(vii) Part-discussed	—

19.	PRIVILEGES MOTIONS		
	(i) Notice received		—
	(ii) Brought before the House		—
	(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker		—
	(iv) Observation made by Speaker		—
20.	NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE(S) CONSTITUTED, IF ANY		
	(i) Committee on Commerce	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(ii) Committee on Home Affairs	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(iii) Committee on Human Resource Development	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(iv) Committee on Industry	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(v) Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(vi) Committee on Transport Tourism and Culture	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(vii) Committee on Health and Family Welfare	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(viii) Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(ix) Committee on Agriculture	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(x) Committee on Information Technology	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xi) Committee on Defence	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xii) Committee on Energy	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xiii) Committee on External Affairs	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xiv) Committee on Finance	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xv) Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xvi) Committee on Labour	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xvii) Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xviii) Committee on Railways	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xix) Committee on Urban Development	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xx) Committee on Water Resources	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xxi) Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xxii) Committee on Rural Development	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xxiii) Committee on Coal and Steel	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
	(xiv) Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	—	Constituted on 31.8.2013
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION		13,899
22.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION		9,249

23. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	300*
(ii) Un-starred	3450**
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour Discussions	1

24. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of Sittings held during the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 Sept. 2013	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	1	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	5	2
iv)	Committee on Estimates	7	2
v)	Committee on Ethics	—	—
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	4	8
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	1
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	2
ix)	Committee on Petitions	5	5
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
xi)	Committee of Privileges	3	1
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	17 (including 6 sittings of Sub-Committee)	2
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	8	—
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	3
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	5
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	GPC does not present any Report to the House
xvii)	House Committee		
	(a) Accommodation Sub-Committee		
	(b) Sub-Committee on Amenities		
xviii)	Library Committee	—	—

* Including 2 Starred Questions deleted from the printed list due to suspension of members.

** Including 13 Unstarred Questions deleted from printed list, *i.e.,* 4 due to demise of Shri Dilip Singh Judev, MP and 9 due to suspension of members.

xix)	Railway Convention Committee	3	1
xx)	Rules Committee	—	—
xxi)	Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes	6	1
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	2	2
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	—	—
iii)	Joint Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	3	2
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	9	1
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	4	4
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	7	3
iv)	Committee on Defence	2	—
v)	Committee on Energy	3	3
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	7	2
vii)	Committee on Finance	5	3
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	4	2
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	6	—
x)	Committee on Labour	2	1
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	3	—
xii)	Committee on Railways	2	—
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	4	5
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	5	1
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	4	1
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	1

CELL ON PARLIAMENTARY FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of Forum	No. of Meetings held during the period	No. of lectures held
1.	Parliamentary Forum on Artisans & Craftspeople	1	Inaugural meeting
2.	Parliamentary Forum on Children	1	1
3.	Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	1	1
4.	Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	1	1
5.	Parliamentary Forum on Youth	1	1

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	5.8.2013 to 7.9.2013
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	99 Hours and 14 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	26
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	56
	(ii) Introduced	17
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	11
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	12
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	3
	(xi) Discussed	18
	(xii) Passed	18
	(xiii) Withdrawn	3
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	1
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	1
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	63
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	142
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil

	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(viii) Passed	Nil
	(ix) Negatived	Nil
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
	(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	6
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	136
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	61
	(ii) Admitted	4
	(iii) Discussions held	3
	NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	—
8.	STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTERS	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	2
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	1
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
12.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	9
	(ii) Admitted	9
	(iii) Discussed	2
	(iv) Withdrawn	2
	(v) Negatived	Nil

	(vi) Adopted	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
13.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	Nil
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
	(i) Received	2
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Part-discussed	Nil
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15.	MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
	(i) Received	3
	(ii) Admitted	3
	(iii) Moved	Nil
	(iv) Adopted	Nil
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
	(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16.	NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,644
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,423
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	132 on 5.9.2013
20.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	346 on 27.8.2013
21.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	300
	(ii) Unstarred	2,324
	(iii) Short-Notice Questions	2
22.	DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period from 1 July to 30 Sept. 2013	No. of Reports presented during the 229th Session
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	7	Nil
(ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	5
(iii)	Committee on Petitions	7	3
(iv)	Committee of Privileges	1	1
(v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	5	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	NA	1
(viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
DEPARTMENT-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(x)	Commerce	7	4
(xi)	Home Affairs	6	3
(xii)	Human Resource Development	1	1
(xiii)	Industry	5	7
(xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	2	Nil
(xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	2	4
(xvi)	Health and Family Welfare	1	2
(xvii)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	7	2
OTHER COMMITTEES			
(xviii)	Committee on Ethics	Nil	Nil
(xix)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(xx)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	1	Nil
24.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	Nil	
25.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	1	

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of Members sworn	Party Affiliation	Date on which sworn
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. Kanimozhi	DMK	5.8.2013
2.	Shri B.K. Hariprasad	INC	26.8.2013

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting Member/ Ex-Member
1.	Shri Gandhi Azad	Ex-Member
2.	Shri Madan Bhatia	-do-
3.	Shri Kota Punnaiah	-do-
4.	Shri Samar Mukherjee	-do-
5.	Shri Khurshed Alam Khan	-do-
6.	Shri S.M. Lal Jan Basha	-do-
7.	Shri Dharam Chander Prashant	-do-
8.	Shri Dilip Singh Judev	Sitting Member, Lok Sabha and also Ex-Member, Rajya Sabha
9.	Dr. Narendra Dabholkar	Social Activist

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (Passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced [(Passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (Admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (Admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (Admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
Andhra Pradesh L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	15.7.2013–19.7.2013	5	9(9)	—	244(243)	161(161)	64(60)
Bihar L.A.	26.7.2013–2.8.2013	6	8(8)	—	885(499)	(95)	132(12)
Bihar L.C.	26.7.2013–2.8.2013	6	(8)	—	564(498)	(1)	129(99)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	15.7.2013–17.7.2013	3	17(17)	—	286(220)	201(172)	—
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	6.9.2013–11.9.2013	4	20(20)	—	319(224)	152(107)	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	21.8.2013–30.8.2013	7	12(12)	—	381(212)	66(57)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	30.9.2013–9.10.2013	7	1(2)	1	474(256)	218(187)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	18.7.2013–27.7.2013	4	1(1)	—	—	(22)	99(72)
Karnataka L.A.	12.7.2013–31.7.2013	20	9(9)	—	(210)	(1518)	—
Karnataka L.C.	12.7.2013–31.7.2013	14	1(1)	—	877(210)	295(956)#	—
Kerala L.A.	10.6.2013–9.7.2013	12	8(4)	8	8,096(4,958)	4,522(7,422)@	—

Madhya Pradesh L.A.	8.7.2013–11.7.2013	4	13(13)	—	1,584(364)	990(280)[@]	—
Maharashtra L.A.	15.7.2013–2.8.2013	14	11(11)	7	8,298(785)	247(152)	33(10)
Maharashtra L.C.	15.7.2013–2.8.2013	14	2(3)	—	3,551 (1,305)	1(1)	18(5)
Manipur L.A.[##]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	23.7.2013–24.7.2013	2	3(3)	—	70(4)	28(27)	—
Nagaland L.A.	16.7.2013–22.7.2013	5	5(5)	—	49(49)	15(15)	—
Orissa L.A.	20.8.2013–27.8.2013	7	8(7)	—	891(744)	1,016(1,459)	2
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A	26.8.2013–30.8.2013	4	24(24)	—	398(394)	603(592)	5(5)
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	26.9.2013–30.9.2013	3	5(5)	—	287(164)	286(270)	3(1)
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	16.9.2013–20.9.2013	4	(9)	—	79(77)	67(65)	171(155)
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	27.8.2013–30.8.2013	3	4(4)	—	60[b]	198[b]	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

[@] Includes Starred Questions admitted as Unstarred.

[#] 667 Notices received as Starred Questions were converted as Unstarred Questions; 3 Notices were admitted as Report and 3 Notices were clubbed.

[##] Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention.

[b] Out of total 296 Questions received, 7 were clubbed and 31 rejected.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK / NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(1)[a]
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14[b]

Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	1(1)	—	—	—	6	—	—	9[c]
Bihar L.A.	1(1)	10(4)	13	22	1	38	13	47	13	—	22	11	38(13)	—	—	114(11)[d]
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	10	8	10(1)	1	—	10	12	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	115(3)[e]
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	1(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[f]
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	1(1)	22	13	—	17	24	23	22	24	—	15	22	21	1	—	86[g]
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	6	11(3)	7	—	12(1)	6(3)	—	—	10(18)	—	—	38(11)[h]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	1	9	2	—	9	8	9	—	4	—	—	1	3	2	—	15[i]
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	3	—	—	—	4	3	4	5	5	4	—	5	—	—	52[j]
Karnataka L.A.	1	7	7	1	6	7	7	6	7	—	6	1	7	—	—	29[k]
Karnataka L.C.	1	9	9	1(2)[#]	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	5	8	3	—	8	9(2)	9	10(2)	7	7	—	9(5)	—	—	68(13)[l]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	5	6(8)	3(1)	3(1)	4(25)	2(3)	2	8(2)	—	2	3	6	1(1)	—	8(2)[m]
Maharashtra L.A.	1	7(2)	4	2(2)	7	14	5(1)	5+6(1) (SC-5) [(ST-6(1)]	1(2)	—	1	—	10(2)	—	—	31(5)[n]
Maharashtra L.C.	1(1)	9(1)	1(1)	2(2)	1	14	5(1)	5+6(1) (SC-5) [(ST-6(1)]	10(2)	—	1	—	10(2)	—	-	30(4)[o]
Manipur L.A.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	1(1)	2(3)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4(5)	—	—	5(4)[p]
Nagaland L.A.	1	1	—	—	—	1(3)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	3	6	5	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	5	5	—	—	37[q]
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	8	15	—	18(1)	17(10)	—	13+18 (SC-13) (ST-18)	23	—	14	14	20(33)	—	—	69(1)[r]

Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	1(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1+2 (SC-1) (ST-2)	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	4	6	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55[s]
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	1(1)	—	1(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	5(2)[t]
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

@ Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

1 Report and 1 Resolution

a) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children and Disabled Welfare 1-1 (1) and Committee on Welfare of Minorities-1.

b) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-14.

c) Act Implementation Committee-1, O.B.C. and M.O.B.C. Committee-1, Local Funds Accounts Committee-5, Employment Review Committee-1 and Women and Children Welfare Committee-1.

d) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-19, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-10, Nivedan Committee-12, Question and Calling Attention Committee-11, Tourism Development Committee-9, Women and Child Welfare Committee-10(1), Zero Hour Committee-10(9), Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-12 and Internal Resources Committee-21(1).

e) Committee on Question and Call Attention-10(3), Disaster Management Committee-15, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-11, Nivedan Committee-10, Welfare of Minorities Committee-10, Committee on Official Language-10, Committee on Zila Parishad-11, Implementation Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-11, Ethics Committee-2 and Child Protection and Women Empowerment Committee-15.

f) Committee relating to the Examination of the Papers Laid on the Table-1 and Women and Children Welfare Committee-1.

g) Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions-21, Subject Committee on Public Health, Irrigation and Power-14, Subject Committee on Food & Supplies-23, Subject Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment, Women and Child Development and Welfare of SC and BC-25 and Subject Committee on Education and Health Services-2.

h) Welfare Committee-11(2), Library and Members Amenities Committee-1, Public Administration Committee-6(4), Human Development Committee-6(1), General Development Committee-6(3) and Rural Planning Committee-8(1).

i) General Purposes Committee, House Committee/Members' Accommodation Committee-3, Committee on Environment-4 and Ethics Committees-8.

j) Yuva Sanskriti and Khel-Kud & Library Committee-5, Nivedan Committee-5, Zila Parishad and Panchayati Raj Committee-6, Question and Calling Attention Committee-7, Minority, Backward and Feeble Class Welfare Committee-3, Gair Government Resolution Committee-4, Internal Resources, Revenue and Central Assistance Committee-4, Ethics Committee-6, Environment and Pollution Control Committee-3, Women and Child Development Committee-4, Displacement and Rehabilitation Committee-3 and Anagat Prashna Kriyanvan Samiti-2.

k) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-7, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-7 and Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj-7.

l) Library Advisory Committee-3, Committee on Environment-8, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-9, Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-4, Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-8, Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-3, Committee on Official Language-9, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-9, Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-3(1) and Subject Committees-19(7).

m) Committee on Questions and Reference-5, Committee on Welfare of Woman and Children-2(1) and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(1).

n) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-9(2), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-7(2), Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-7, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-5 and Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1.

o) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-9(2), Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-7(2), Panchayati Raj-7, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-5 and Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-1.

p) Subject Committee-IV-3(2) and Subject Committee-V-2(2).

q) Standing Committee-I-1, Standing Committee-II-1, Standing Committee-III-2, Standing Committee-IV-1, Standing Committee-V-1, Standing Committee-VI-1, Standing Committee-VII-2, Standing Committee-VIII-2, Standing Committee-IX-3, Standing Committee-X-3, House Committee on Environment-5, House Committee on Power Generation-1, House Committee on Linguistics-1, House Committee on Rehabilitation-1, House Committee on Boundary Dispute-1, Submission Committee-5, House Committee on Ethics-5 and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1.

r) Committee on Welfare of Women and Child-11, Question and Reference Committee-8, Committee on Welfare of Backward Class-18, Committee on Welfare of Minorities-6, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution-12, Committee on Environment-11, Select Committee on the Rajasthan Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Bill, 2013-1 and Select Committee on the Rajasthan Water Resources Regulatory Bill, 2012-2(1).

s) Committee on Reference and Question-4, Committee on Financial and Administrative Delays-6, Committee on Rules Revision-5, Committee on Parliamentary Study-5, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of U.P. Legislature-6, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats and Municipal Corporations-6, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-6, Committee on Regulation Review-5, Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Samiti-2, Committee on Commercialisation of Education-2 and Vidhaee Samadhikar Samiti-4.

t) Committee on Welfare of OBC-1, Committee on Environment-1(1) and Committee on Ethics-3(1).

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1.	The Companies Bill, 2013	29.8.2013
2.	The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013	10.9.2013
3.	The National Food Security Bill, 2013	10.9.2013
4.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013	11.9.2013
5.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013	12.9.2013
6.	The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2013	18.9.2013
7.	[$]The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013	18.9.2013
8.	The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2013	18.9.2013
9.	The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013	18.9.2013
10.	The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2013	20.9.2013
11.	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 2013	20.9.2013
12.	The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013	20.9.2013
13.	[@]The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013	26.9.2013

[$] The Bill was introduced as the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2012. The short title of the Bill was changed to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2013 by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

[@] The Bill was introduced in Lok as the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011. The short title of the Bill was changed to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Assam Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2013
2. The Assam Entry Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Assam Tax on Luxuries (Hotels, Lodging Houses and Hospitals) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Bodoland University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Assam Royal Global University Bill, 2013
6. The Maha Purusha Srimanta Sankardeva Viswa Vidyalaya Bill, 2013
7. The Assam Women's University Bill, 2013
8. The Assam Venture Educational Institutions (Provincialisation of Services) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Assam Health (Prohibition of Manufacturing Advertisement, Trade, Storage, Distribution, Sale and Consumption of Zorda, Gutkha, Pan Masala containing Tobacco) Bill, 2013

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bodhgaya Temple (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Bihar State University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Patna University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Nalanda Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Bihar Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Bihar Land Disputes Resolution (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Bihar Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
8. The Bihar Appropriation (Excess Expenditure 1987-1988, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2007-2008 and 2010-2011) Bill, 2013

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bodhgaya Temple (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Bihar State University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Patna University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Nalanda Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Bihar Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

6. The Bihar Land Disputes Resolution (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Bihar Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
8. The Bihar Appropriation (Excess Expenditure 1987-1988, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2007-2008 and 2010-2011) Bill, 2013

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Chhattisgarh Uccha Nyayalaya (Khand Nyaypeeth ko Appeal) (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
2. Chhattisgarh Khadya Suraksha (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
3. Chhattisgarh Shaskiya Sevak (Ardhvarshiki-Aayu) (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
4. Chhattisgarh Rajya Alpasankhyak Aayog (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
5. Chhattisgarh Mulya Sanvardhit Kar (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
6. Chhattisgarh Shaikshanik Sansthan (Prabandhan) Vidheyak, 2013
7. Chhattisgarh Bhoo-Rajasva Sanhita (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
8. Chhattisgarh (Adhosanrachna Vikas evam Paryavaran) Upkar (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
9. Chhattisgarh Sahkari Society (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
10. Bhartiya Stamp (Chhattisgarh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
11. Chhattisgarh Aayush evam Swasthya Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
12. Chhattisgarh Upkar (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
13. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.3) Vidheyak, 2013
14. Chhattisgarh Vidyut Shulk (Amendment) Vidheyak, 2013
15. Chhattisgarh Bhoomi Dharan (Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2013
16. Chhattisgarh Niji Niyojan Abhikaran (Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 2013
17. Chhattisgarh Acid ka Niyojan, Pratibandh, Vikraya Evam Upyog Vidheyak, 2013

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Delhi Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Delhi Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
4. The Delhi Professional Colleges or Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee, Regulation of Admission, Fixation of Non-Exploitative Fee and Other measures to ensure Equity and Excellence) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

HARYANA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Haryana Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 2013*
2. The Haryana Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
3. The Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Amendment Bill, 2013*
4. The Haryana Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
5. The Haryana Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013*

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* Bills awaiting assent.

6. The Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Haryana (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
8. The Haryana Cattle Fairs (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
9. The Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013*
10. The Haryana Protection of Interest of Depositors in Financial Establishment Bill, 2013*
11. Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur, Bill, 2013*
12. The Haryana Town Improvement (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013*
13. The Haryana Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013*
14. The Haryana Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
15. Haryana Management of Civic Amenities and Infrastructure Deficient Municipal Areas (Special Provisions) Bill, 2013*
16. The Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
17. The Haryana Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
18. The Haryana Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
19. The Haryana Legislative Assembly (Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members) (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
20. The Indian Stamp (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 2013*

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
2. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Himachal Pradesh War Awards (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Himachal Pradesh Passengers and Goods Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 2013
10. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Himachal Pradesh Parliamentary Secretaries (Appointment, Salaries, Allowances, Powers, Privileges and Amenities) Amendment Bill, 2013
12. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2013

JHARKHAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Jharkhand Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2013

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* Bills awaiting assent.

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Karnataka Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Karnataka Oil Palm (Regulation of Cultivation Production and Processing) Bill, 2013
4. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013
5. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
9. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
10. The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Karnataka Oil Palm (Regulation of Cultivation, Production and Processing) Bill, 2013
3. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013
4. The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Karnataka Value Added Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Karnataka Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
8. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2013
2. The Kerala Finance (No.2) Bill, 2013
3. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2013
4. The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Madhya Pradesh Dharma-Swatantrya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
2. Madhya Pradesh Atyavashyak Sewa Sandharan tatha Vichchinata Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
3. Madhya Pradesh Jal Viniyaman Vidheyak, 2013
4. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vyavasaik Shikshan Sanstha (Pravesh Kar Viniyaman evam Shulk ka Nirdharan) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
5. Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Raj evam Swaraj (Dwitiya Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
6. Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
7. Dand Prakriya Sanhita (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
8. Madhya Pradesh Bhoo-Rajaswa Sanhita (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013

9. Madhya Pradesh Shaskiya Sewak (Adhivarshiki-Aayu) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2013
10. Madhya Pradesh Sarvajanik Sthan (Dharmik Bhawan evam Gatividhiyon ka Viniyaman) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2013
11. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Dwitiya Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2013
12. Madhya Pradesh Manoranjan Shulk Vidhimanyakaran Vidheyak, 2013
13. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2013

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Maharashtra Unauthorized Institutions and Unauthorized Courses of Study in Agriculture, Animal and Fishery Sciences, Health Sciences, Higher, Technical and Vocational Education (Prohibition) Bill, 2013
7. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2013
8. The Maharashtra Devdasi System (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Maharashtra State Board of Nursing and Paramedical Education Bill, 2013
10. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013
12. The Maharashtra Live-Stock Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2013
13. The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Live-Stock Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Maharashtra Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Krishi Vidyapeeths) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Maharashtra Unauthorized Institutions and Unauthorized Courses of Study in Agriculture, Animal and Fishery Sciences, Health Sciences, Higher, Technical and Vocational Education (Prohibition) Bill, 2013
10. The Maharashtra Devdasi System (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Maharashtra State Board of Nursing and Paramedical Education Bill, 2013
12. The Maharashtra Legislature Members' Pension Bill, 2013

13. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2013

MANIPUR LEGISLATION ASSEMBLY

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
2. The Manipur Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
3. The Manipur Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2013
4. The Manipur Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2013
5. The Manipur Public Servents' Personal Liability (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Manipur Co-operative Societies (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2013

MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Mizoram Liquor Total Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Mizoram (Pension for Members of the Defunct Mizo District Council and the Defunct Pawi-Lakher Regional Council) (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University (Mizoram) (Amendment) Bill, 2013

NAGALAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Nagaland Road Safety Authority Bill, 2013
2. The Nagaland Entry tax Bill, 2013
3. The Nagaland (Sale of Petroleum and Petroleum Products including Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
5. The Nagaland Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2013

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Odisha Government Land Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Industrial Disputes Odisha (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Odisha Amendment) Bill, 2012
4. The Odisha Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Odisha Self-Help Co-operative (Repeal) Bill, 2013
6. The Odisha Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The International Institute of Information Technology, Bhubaneswar, Bill, 2013

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2013
2. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2013
3. The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology Udaipur (Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner (Amendment) Bill, 2013
6. The Rajasthan Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
7. The Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University (Amendment) Bill, 2013

8. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 2013
9. The Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner (Amendment) Bill, 2013
10. The VIT University, Jaipur (Change of Name) Bill, 2013
11. The University of Kota (Amendment) Bill, 2013
12. The OPJS University, Churu Bill, 2013
13. The Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh (Sikar) Bill, 2013
14. The Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar Bill, 2013
15. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2013
16. The Rajasthan Sports University, Jhunjhunu Bill, 2013
17. The Ajmer Development Authority Bill, 2013
18. The Rajasthan Guaranteed Delivery of Public Services (Amendment) Bill, 2013
19. The Agriculture University, Jobner Bill, 2013
20. The Agriculture University, Jodhpur Bill, 2013
21. The Agriculture University, Kota Bill, 2013
22. The Maulana Azad University, Jodhpur Bill, 2013
23. The Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
24. The Rajasthan Water Resources Regulatory Bill, 2012

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Salaries, Allowances, Pension and Other Benefits of the Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of Opposition, Government Chief Whip and the Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura), (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Tripura Recording of Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2013
3. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Tripura Horticultural Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2013
5. The Tripura Municipal (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2013

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Uttar Pradesh Gautam Buddha University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
2. The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
3. The Uttar Pradesh Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2013
4. The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Tribunal)(Amendment) Bill, 2013
5. The Uttar Pradesh Medicare Service Persons and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Bill, 2013
6. The Uttar Pradesh Go Seva Ayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2013
7. The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 2013
8. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Supplementary 2013-2014) Bill, 2013
9. The Uttar Pradesh Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology Bill, 2013
10. The Uttar Pradesh Technical University (Amendment) Bill, 2013
11. The Uttar Pradesh Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Saifai (Amendment) Bill, 2013

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD

1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
1.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Second Ordinance (No.1), 2013	16.9.2013	Yet to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha	—	Yet to be replaced by act of Parliament
2.	The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Third) Ordinance, 2013	27.9.2013	Yet to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha	—	Yet to be replaced by act of Parliament
3.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013	28.9.2013	Yet to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha	—	Yet to be replaced by act of Parliament
			ASSAM		
1.	The Assam Women's University Ordinance, 2013	15.7.2013	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
			HARYANA		
1.	Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur Ordinance, 2013	23.8.2013	10.9.2013	11.9.2013	Replaced by Legislation
			HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	27.7.2013	21.8.2013	20.9.2013	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2013*

2.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	27.7.2013	21.8.2013	20.9.2013	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2013*
3.	The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Ordinance, 2013	2.8.2013	21.8.2013	—	Replaced by "The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2013*
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Energy Conservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	—	5.10.2013	5.10.2013	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Jammu and Kashmir Underground Public Utilities (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Ordinance, 2013	—	7.10.2013	7.10.2013	—
3.	The Jammu and Kashmir Paramedical Council Ordinance, 2013	—	8.10.2013	8.10.2013	—
		KERALA			
1.	The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
2.	The Travancore Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—

* Assent awaited.

3.	The Kerala State Commission for Minorities Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
4.	The Abkari (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
5.	The Kerala State Youth Commission Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
6.	The Kerala Fishermen Debt Relief Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
7.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	—	18.1.2014	—
8.	The Agriculture University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	26.7.2013	—	25.1.2013	—
9.	The Mahatama Gandhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	9.9.2013	—	8.3.2014	—
10.	The Calicut University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.9.2013	—	18.3.2014	—
11.	The University Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.9.2013	—	18.3.2014	—
12.	The University Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.9.2013	—	18.3.2014	—
			MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Madhya Pradesh Atyawashyak Sewa Sandharan Tatha Vichchinnata Niwaran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2013	24.4.2013	9.7.2013	—	—

2.	Madhya Pradesh Jal Vinimay Adhyadesh, 2013	27.4.2013	9.7.2013	—	—
3.	Madhya Pradesh Shsakiya Sewak (Adivarshiki Aayu) Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 2013	30.4.2013	9.7.2013	—	--
4.	Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Mandal Sadasya Niharta Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2013	14.9.2013	—	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Adhyadesh, 2013	17.9.2013	—	—	—
			MAHARASHTRA		
1.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2013	25.4.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	30.5.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	—
3.	The Maharashtra Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	30.5.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	21.6.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	1.7.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	Replaced by Legislation

6.	The City of Mumbai Primary Education, the Maharashtra Primary Education, the Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education and the Madhya Pradesh Primary Education (Repeal) Ordinance, 2013	1.7.2013	15.7.2013	8.2013	—
7.	The Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	2.7.2013	15.7.2013	—	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Maharashtra Unauthorized Institutions and Unauthorized Courses of Study in Agriculture, Animal and Fishery Sciences, Health Sciences, Higher, Technical and Vocational Education (Prohibition) Ordinance, 2013	11.7.2013	15.7.2013	—	Replaced by Legislation
			ODISHA		
1.	The Odisha Self-Help Co-operative (Repeal) Bill, 2013	3.6.2013	20.8.2013	—	--
			RAJASTHAN		
1.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology Udaipur (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	30.5.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
2.	The Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agriculture University, Bikaner (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	7.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
3.	The VIT University, Jaipur (Change of Name) Ordinance, 2013	7.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
4.	The University of Kota (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	7.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—

5.	The Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner, (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	7.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
6.	The Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh (Sikar) Ordinance, 2013	10.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
7.	The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Science (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	10.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
8.	The Rajasthan Sports University, Jhunjhunu Ordinance, 2013	10.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
9.	The Rajasthan Technical University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	10.6.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
10.	The Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar Ordinance, 2013	3.7.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
11.	The OPJS University, Churu Ordinance, 2013	2.8.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
12.	The Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	2.8.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
13.	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	2.8.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
14.	The Rajasthan Tenancy (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	8.8.2013	26.8.2013	—	—
15.	The Ajmer Development Authority Ordinance, 2013	8.8.2013	26.8.2013	—	—

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Saifai (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	12.7.2013	16.9.2013	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Service (Tribunal)(Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	19.7.2013	16.9.2013	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Gautam Buddha University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013	23.8.2013	16.9.2013	—	-—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 15TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 30.9.2013)

States	No. of Seats	INC	BJP	SP	BSP	JD(U)	AITC	DMK	CPI(M)	BJD	SHIV SENA	NCP	AIADMK	TDP	RLD	CPI	SAD	RJD	JKNC	JD(S)	AIFB
Andhra Pradesh	42	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	1*	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Jharkhand	14	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kerala	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	12	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttarakhand	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	22	10	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	6	1	—	—	—	19	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
UNION TERRITORIES																					
A & N Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	543	204*	116	22	21	20	19	18	16	14	11	9	9	6	5	4	4	4	3	1	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

States	JMM	JVM(P)	IUML	RSP	TRS	YSRC	AIMEIM	AGP	AIUDF	BVA	BPF	HJC(BL)	KC(M)	MDMK	SDF	SP	VCK	IND	Total	Vacancies
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39*	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Jharkhand	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Odisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	80	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	—
UNION TERRITORIES																				
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	540*	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC); BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP); SAMAJWADI PARTY (SP); BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY (BSP); JANATA DAL (UNITED) [JD(U)]; ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS (AITC); DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (DMK); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST) [CPI(M)]; BIJU JANATA DAL (BJD); NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY (NCP); ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (AIADMK); TELUGU DESAM PARTY (TDP); RASHTRIYA LOK DAL (RLD); COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (CPI); SHIROMANI AKALI DAL (SAD); RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD); JAMMU & KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE (JKNC); JANATA DAL (SECULAR) [JD(S)]; ALL INDIA FORWARD BLOCK (AIFB); JHARKHAND MUKTI MORCHA (JMM); INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE (IUML); REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY (RSP); TELANGANA RASHTRA SAMITHI (TRS); ALL INDIA MAJLIS-E-ITTEHADUL MUSLIMEEN (AIMEIM); ASOM GANA PARISHAD (AGP); All INDIA UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (AIUDF); BAHUJAN VIKAS AAGHADI (BVA); BODOLAND PEOPLES FRONT (BPF); HARYANA JANHIT CONGRESS (BL) [HJC(BL)]; JHARKHAND VIKAS MORCHA (PRAJATANTRIK) [JVM(P)]; KERALA CONGRESS (M) [KC(M)]; MARUMALARCHI DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM (MDMK); SIKKIM DEMOCRATIC FRONT (SDF); SWABHIMANI PAKSHA (SP); VIDUTHALAI CHIRUTHAIGAL KATCHI (VCK), YUVAJANA SRAMIKA RYTHU CONGRESS PARTY (YSRC) & INDEPENDENTS (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 24 October 2013)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	CPI(M)	JD(U)	AIADMK	BSP	CPI	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATES														
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4[a]	—	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	`1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[b]	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	3[c]	—	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[d]	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[e]	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2[f]	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1[g]	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10[h]	—	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[i]	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[j]	—	1	—
20.	Odisha	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6[k]	2	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	3	1		—	—	—	—	—	3[l]	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—

23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1[m]	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	3		—	1	—	7	—	1	6[n]	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	1	3	8	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	29	2
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	9[o]	1	16	—
Union Territories														
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Puducherry	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9[p]	—	11	1
TOTAL		245	71	48	8	11	9	7	15	2	61	9	241	4

Others

(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP-4
(b) AGP-1, BPF-1
(c) RJD-2, LJP-1
(d) INLD-1
(e) J&KNC-2
(f) AITC-1, JMM-1
(g) KC(M)-1
(h) NCP-6, SS-4
(i) MNF-1
(j) NPF-1
(k) BJD-6
(l) SAD-3
(m) SDF-1
(n) DMK-7
(o) AITC-8, AIFB-1
(p) Nominated-9

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE / UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

States/Union territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	295	146	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	122[a]	3	279	16
Andhra Pradesh L.C.	90	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	39[b]	6	75	15
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.	126	79	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	40[c]	2	126	—
Bihar L.A.	243	4	91	—	1	—	—	118	—	23[d]	6	243	—
Bihar L.C.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.	91	38	49	—	—	—	2	—	—	1[e]	—	90	1
Goa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.	90	45	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	33[f]	7	90	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	89	18	11	1	—	—	1	—	—	55[g]	4	89	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	82	13	19	—	—	—	—	2	—	46[h]	2	82	—
Karnataka L.A.	225	121	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	14[i]	9	224	1
Karnataka L.C.	75	19	38	—	—	—	—	—	12	1[j]	2	72	3
Kerala L.A.	140	39	—	44	13	2	—	—	4	37[k]	2	140	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	231	66	150	—	—	—	7	—	—	3[l]	3	229	2
Maharashtra L.A.	289	82	47	1	—	62##	—	—	—	73[m]	24	289	—
Maharashtra L.C.	78	22###	10	—	—	28	—	—	—	10[n]	8	78	—
Manipur L.A.	60	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13[o]	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.	39	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7[p]	—	38	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nagaland L.A.#	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Odisha L.A.	147	27	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	108(q)	5	147	—
Punjab L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	200	102	79	3	—	—	—	1	—	2(r)	13	200	—
Sikkim L.A.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32(s)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.	60	10	—	49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Uttarakhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	3	7	—	—	—	59	—	—	30(t)	1	100	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	41##	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	2(u)	1	70	—
Puducherry L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature.

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained NIL report.

Including Hon'ble Chairman.

Including Hon'ble Speaker.

Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained no mention.

a) Telugu Desam Party-80; Y.S.R. Congress Party-17; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-16; All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-7; Lok Satta Party-1 and Nominated-1.

b) Telugu Desam Party-14; Telangana Rashtra Samithi-4; All India Majlis Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-2; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party-1; Progressive Democratic Front-6; Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-4 and Nominated-8.

c) All India United Democratic Front-18; Bodoland Peoples Front-12; Asom Gana Parishad-9 and All India Trinamool Congress-1.

d) Rashtriya Janata Dal-22 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1.

e) Nominated-1.

f) Indian National Lok Dal-30; Shiromani Akali Dal-1; Haryana Janhit Congress Party (BL)-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

g) National Conference-29; Peoples Democratic Party-21; Panthers Party-3; Jammu and Kashmir Democratic Party Nationalist-1 and Peoples Democratic Front-1.

h) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-17; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)-11; All Jharkhand Students Union Party-6; Rashtriya Janata Dal-5; Jharkhand Party-1; Jai Bharat Samanta Party-1; Marxwadi Samanvay Samiti-1; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch-1; Rashtriya Kalyan Paksha-1; Communist Party of India (Male)-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

i) Hon'ble Chairman-1.

j) Karnataka Janatha Party-6; Badavara Shramikara Raitara Congress Party-4; Samajwadi Party-1; Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1; Karnataka Makkala Paksha-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

k) Muslim League Kerala State Committee-20; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Socialist Janata (Democratic)-2; Kerala Congress (B)-1; Kerala Revolutionary Socialist Party (Baby John)-1; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

l) Samajwadi Party-1; Nominated-1 and Hon'ble Speaker-1.

m) Shivsena-45; Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-12; Peasants and Workers Party-4; Samajwadi Party-3; Jan Surajya Shakti-2; Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-2; Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1; Loksangram-1; Rashtriya Samaj Party-1; Swabhimani Party-1 and Nominated-1.

n) Shivsena-7; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; Republican Party of India (A)-1 and Lokbharti-1.

o) All India Trinamool Congress-7; Manipur State Congress Party-5; Naga Peoples Front-4 and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1.

p) Mizo National Front-2; Mizoram Peoples' Conference-2; Zoram Nationalist Party-2 and Mara Democratic Front-1.

q) Biju Janata Dal-108.

r) Samajwadi Party-1 and Loktantrik Samajwadi Party-1.

s) Sikkim Democratic Front-32.

t) Samajwadi Party-19; Rashtriya Lok Dal-1; Sikchhak Dal (Non-Political)-7 and Independent Group-3.

u) Lok Jan Shakti Party-1 and Rashtriya Janata Dal-1.

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